HISTORY OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN NORTH CAROLINA



1953-1963 SUPPLEMENT

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HISTORY

of the

LUTHERAN CHURCH in NORTH CAROLINA



1953 - 1963 Supplement

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LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

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SIPES ORCHARD HOME
The Superintendent and Official Records

Preface

The background for this booklet lies in a resolution adopted at the 1954 convention of The United Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, proposed by the Committee on Historical Work, as follows: "For the meeting of Synod to be held in 1960 and at the beginning of each succeeding decade thereafter, the material gathered each year of the decade shall be collated, edited and reported to the Synod for preservation in the Archives of Synod and for such publication as the Synod may desire to provide."

Following up this resolution the Committee on Historical Work prepared an annual summary as a part of its report to Synod at its convention in the years 1957, 1959, 1960, and 1961. Then again in 1961 the Synod reaffirmed its approval of a comprehensive summary at the close of each decade. The stated purpose of such a summary was to keep the recorded history of the Lutheran Church in North Carolina as nearly current as possible, and with the authorization of Synod to publish or provide some other means of preserving the historical data.

The publishing of the History of the Lutheran Church in North Carolina in 1953 was a step of great historical value in the life of the Synod. That which is given in this booklet is a supplement to that volume. Though this publication is not on the schedule of decades as originally proposed, it is most timely in view of the fact that it contains the story of development up to the merger that brought about the Lutheran Church in America and the constituting of the North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church in America as the successor of The United Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina. This work is an attempt to round out the program of the Synod up to the beginning of the year 1963 when the new Synod became officially operative. Therefore the main body of the story contained in this volume really ends with the close of the year 1962.

You will see the names of the writers along with the major contributions.

The facts stated throughout the book were gathered from reliable sources, such as official minutes, reports and records, and in many instances from personal knowledge of officers and leaders who were directly involved in various projects and programs. Though the main emphasis is placed on progress made in the decade from 1953 to 1963, it was necessary in some instances to cross over the decade line in both directions to make the story more intelligible. The treatment on the educational development and the addition of historical facts in the general narrative could not be confined strictly to the ten-year period. Also in the sketches on new congregations it seemed almost necessary to add a brief supplement to three congregations that were organized prior to 1953. On the other hand it was thought best to bring the list of new congregations up to the end of 1964.

Sincere gratitude is here expressed to all who have contributed to the preparation of this booklet and to the North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church in America for making possible its publication in this handy form. It is only a summary of progress, as we can easily see. It should have a place by the side of your 1953 "History" and considered as a ten-year supplement. The Table of Contents in the front of the book and the General Index in the back are intended as aids to the reader in finding the particular subject matter desired.

Finally, all service rendered, all progress made whether great or small, all honor and glory which we bestow upon our Lord are the product of dedicated lives in the ministry and in the laity of the church under the power and guidance of the Holy Spirit.

THE COMMITTEE

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Ten Years of Progress General Narrative

BACHMAN S. BROWN, D.D.

More than ten years have passed since a HISTORY OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN NORTH CAROLINA was published. The threefold purpose of this SUPPLEMENT is to note and correct errors and significant omissions found in the volume published in 1953; to present some additional material about the early history of the Lutheran Church in this area; and to record the principal activities of the United Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina since 1952.

A number of errors, chiefly typographical, which were found in the first printing of this history were corrected in a later printing. No significant errors of fact have been brought to the attention of the present Committee although there are instances in which a fuller explanation might have added to the clarity of the narrative. Errors and omissions in other sections of the Supplement are taken care of in the particular section involved. Also, some information not found in the first volume has been included.

New information about the early history of the Lutheran Church in North Carolina is being uncovered each year. Professors and students who have prepared theses in this field as a part of their work toward academic degrees have made available much valuable material, and others will probably be able to add more. Whenever possible, copies of such theses are being secured and placed in the Archives of Synod where interested persons may have access to them. Even a brief summary of such material now on file would go beyond the scope of this Supplement, but at least a few items are of sufficient general interest and importance to justify their inclusion.

With the possible exception of occasional travelers, the first Lutherans in North Carolina arrived in 1710 and settled on the Neuse River near the present city of New Bern. There is no evidence to indicate that a congregation was formally organized, but it now appears that the Lutherans in that area did at one time receive some spiritual care. John Casper Stoever and his son, John Casper, Jr., arrived in Philadelphia from Germany on September 11, 1728. On

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the ship's list of passengers, John, Sr. is described as a missionary and his son as a student of theology. Both came to America with a desire to minister to their Lutheran brethren in the new land although neither of them had been ordained. The elder Stoever journeyed as far south as the New Bern Settlement, and it is reported that he married again while there. His stay was evidently not a prolonged one for, in 1733, he wandered up into Virginia where he found a group of Lutherans who had already organized a congregation which they called Hebron. He agreed to become the pastor of this group, and in the spring of 1734 his family was brought from North Carolina at the expense of the congregation.2 Just who the Germans around New Bern at that time were is not clear. One source says that the group which landed there in 1710 was broken up by the Indians in 1713 and that the remnant fled to South Carolina, The same source states that, "another cluster of German immigrants landed at New Bern in 1732," Others believe that at least some who survived the massacre remained and later became members of other churches.

The general assumption for many years has been that the migration of German Lutherans from Pennsylvania to Piedmont North Carolina began around 1740, and that the first Lutheran congregations were organized about 1745. However, the evidence to support this contention has not been too strong. Court House fires in the older counties such as Bladen and Anson destroyed records that could have supplied invaluable information; but the Journal of the Colonial Council has been preserved, at least in part, and one entry therein does suggest that Germans may have arrived even earlier. It is to the effect that Jacob Shives (Scheibe) petitioned the Council for a patent for 220 acres of land in Bladen County. This petition was granted February 16, 1737 (1738).4 It is difficult to determine the exact location of this land. Bladen County at that time included most of what is now Piedmont North Carolina. One Jacob Sheib (Shive) was among the early settlers in the Rowan-Cabarrus area, and many of his descendants are now active members of Lutheran churches in these counties. If he and the Jacob Scheibe referred to above were

^{1. &}quot;Pennsylvania German Pioneers," Strassberger and Hinke, 1934, Vol. I, page 22; also Vol. II, page 10.

^{2.} History of the Lutheran Church in Virginia and East Tennessee, 1930, page 36.

^{3. &}quot;History of the New Bern Presbyterian Church," page 61, in University of N. C. Library, Chapel Hill.

^{4. &}quot;Colonial Records," page 32.

one and the same person it would indicate that the migration may have begun prior to 1740.

The Lutherans who established the first congregations of that faith in North Carolina came from Pennsylvania, but they had little or no official relationship with the church in that colony. Pastors Nussmann, Arends, Storch, Roschen and Bernhardt all came directly from Germany and continued to maintain contact with the church in the mother country whenever possible. Muhlenberg, who visited other Southern Colonies and kept in touch with the churches in them, never came to North Carolina, nor did he seem to know much about the work in this Colony. The lone reference in his Journal is significant because it throws some light upon the struggle for survival which the churches in the Colony faced during the Revolutionary War which cut off the support they had been receiving from Germany. Under date of July 28-30, 1779, Muhlenberg makes this entry: "On July 28 I received a letter from Pastor Adolph Nuesmann of Carolina in which he reported that he has had to give up his ministry because of war conditions. Is eager to serve the Lord but does not know where, even if it were the end of the world."5

The third and main purpose of this Supplement is to record the chief events and activities that make up the history of the United Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina from 1953 to the end of 1962 at which time the North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church in America began to function. The latter date also marks the close of a distinct period in North Carolina Lutheran history which began with the merging of the North Carolina and Tennessee Synods in 1921.

Perhaps the events of this last decade are seen at too close range to appear in proper perspective; but they are set forth here as a record, in part, of the ongoing life of the church in this State. They include:

- 1. Changes in Officers and Staff
- 2. Material and Spiritual Growth
- 3. Organizational Structure and Relationships
- 4. New Undertakings
- 5. Miscellaneous Activities
- 6. Auxiliaries and Institutions

^{5. &}quot;Journals of Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg," edited by Tappert and Doberstein, 1934, page 253.

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1. Changes in Officers and Staff

The Rev. F. L. Conrad, D.D., who was elected president in 1949, continued to serve in this capacity until December 31, 1962. Due to a provision in its constitution, he was not eligible for election to this office in the newly constituted North Carolina Synod. During his administration, the Synod observed the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its organization at its 1953 convention held in St. John's Church, Salisbury. The organization had taken place at a meeting in Salisbury May 2, 1803. Activities and developments outlined in other sections of this Supplement give abundant proof that the affairs of the Synod were faithfully and efficiently administered under the leadership of President Conrad.

The Rev. J. Wilford Lyerly was elected Secretary in 1953 to fill out the unexpired term of the Rev. George F. Schott who resigned following his election to a Professorship in the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary. He continued to fill the office most acceptably until December 31, 1962. At the Constituting Convention of the North Carolina Synod, he was elected full-time Secretary of the new organization.

Mr. Charles S. Heilig, elected to fill out the unexpired term of his father, James D. Heilig, continued to serve as Treasurer throughout the period. That the church was appreciative of his consecrated and efficient service was evidenced by the fact that it chose him to be the first Treasurer of the newly constituted North Carolina Synod.

In 1959, the Rev. Hoke H. Ritchie was elected Statistical Secretary to succeed the Rev. B. E. Petrea, D.D., who resigned after having served in this office for twenty-five years. He continued to serve until the end of 1962. The duties of this office were transferred to the full-time Secretary in the new organization.

The expanding work of the Synod during the decade made it necessary to provide for additional staff workers who could give full-time service. At its 1954 convention, Synod instructed the Executive Committee to call a full-time Director of Evangelism. The Committee, confronted with pressing needs in other fields of activity, recommended at the 1955 Convention: That this action be rescinded, that the Office of Assistant to the President be created, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to call such an assistant. This recommendation was adopted. The Rev. Ernest L. Misenheimer was called and assumed his duties July 1, 1955, and continued to serve

until December 31, 1962. Upon the nomination of the newly elected President of the North Carolina Synod, he was chosen to serve in the same capacity in the new organization. In addition to his other duties, he has rendered outstanding service in the fields of evangelism and stewardship.

At the 1958 Convention, the Executive Committee was authorized to employ a qualified person to direct religious education and youth activities on the territory of the Synod. The Committee secured the services of Miss Jane Sigmon, who held a Master's Degree in Religious Education from the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, as Secretary of Christian Education. Miss Sigmon began her work September 1, 1958, and continued to serve until the fall of 1959 when her resignation was regretfully accepted. Due to anticipated organizational changes and other considerations, no action was taken to fill the vacancy at that time, and other arrangements were made for carrying on the work in this field. In September, 1962, the Parish Education Committee recommended that the Rev. Brady Y. Faggart, Jr. be called to the Office of Secretary of Christian Education. The Executive Committee deferred action until after the Constituting Convention. Later, the Executive Board of the new Synod called Pastor Faggart to this office, effective January 1, 1963.

The challenge of the Home Mission Field led the Synod to adopt a resolution in 1961 providing for a full-time Superintendent of Home Missions. The Executive Committee called the Rev. David F. Johnson to serve in this capacity. Pastor Johnson assumed his duties October 1, 1961, and carried on the work with enthusiasm and thoroughness until he relinquished it to accept the call from the Board of American Missions to become one of its Regional Directors, effective October 1, 1962.

2. Material and Spiritual Growth

The period under review was marked by encouraging increases in the number of congregations, ministers and church members, and also in the amounts contributed to the work of the church at home and abroad. Constructive programs on evangelism, stewardship and education developed and carried out on the Synod level proved helpful to pastors and congregations alike and added to the effectiveness of both. The following tabulation does not give a true picture of the work done or of the results obtained, but it provides at least some indication of the progress that was made:

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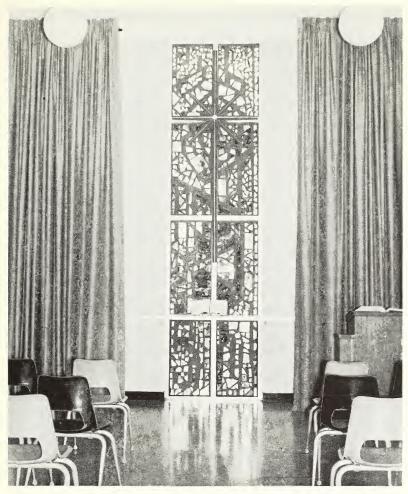
Year ending	1952	1962
Ministers	183	232
Congregations	175	192
Parishes	145	178
Baptized Members	57,711	71,346
Confirmed Members	42,552	52,282
Communing Members	31,407	39,809
Paid on Apportionment\$	217,001	\$ 718,565
Total Benevolence	580,773	979,527
Total Expenditures 2	2,264,741	4,663,897

3. New Undertakings

One indication of the expanding activity of the Synod, the need for additional staff members to take care of normal demands, has already been noted. Another was the number of new undertakings that were promoted. Chief among these were: The Expansion Program of the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary; The Development Fund Campaign for Lenoir Rhyne College; a Program for the care of the Aging and Helpless; and the erection of a new Synodical Headquarters Building. Details about the Lenoir Rhyne Development Fund Campaign and the Program for the care of the Aging and Helpless will be given in other sections of this Supplement, but a few facts about the Expansion Program of the Seminary and the Synodical Headquarters are presented here.

In its report to the Synod in 1956, the Board of Trustees of the Seminary called attention to the need for an Expansion Program at that Institution and recommended that the constituent Synods approve an appeal for \$750,000 for the Seminary, this appeal to be presented in 1958 or 1959; that \$250,000 be raised through special gifts from within the Synods and from other interested friends; and that \$500,000 be prorated to the Synods to be apportioned to their respective congregations. Synod adopted the recommendations, and the special appeal was presented to the congregations in 1959. It was received enthusiastically and the response was generous. As of December 31, 1961, a total of \$1,000,407 had been received. Of this amount, \$482,373 came from the North Carolina Synod. Funds from the appeal were used for new buildings, repairs for old buildings, and additions to the endowment.

In 1944, Synod purchased a large residence on South Ellis Street, Salisbury, for use as a President's home and office space. As the pro-



CHAPEL CONFERENCE ROOM, LUTHERAN CHURCH HOUSE

gram was expanded and additions were made to the staff, it became apparent that more adequate quarters were a necessity. At the 1957 Convention, the Executive Committee was instructed to study the matter of adequate headquarters, a President's home, and living quarters for the Assistant to the President, and to report its findings to Synod at its next Convention. However, action was delayed until 1959 when Synod instructed the Committee to proceed with the disposal of the Ellis Street property and the provision of suitable

headquarters. Pursuant to this action, the Executive Committee appointed a special committee to make a careful study of possible sites. Chairman Claude V. Deal of this committee later reported on the findings of the committee. The Executive Committee then approved the purchase of a tract of approximately nine acres located on Klumac Road some 300 feet off Interstate Highway 85, Salisbury, N. C., at a cost of \$2,250 per acre. The following Building Committee was appointed and instructed to proceed at once with preliminary plans: D. Miles Aderholdt, LL.D., Chairman; the Revs. Claude V. Deal, John L. Yost, Jr., D.D., G. W. Lingle, and Mr. Charles S. Heilig. Officers of Synod were designated as Ex-Officio members. Plans were submitted to the Executive Committee and were approved. A Groundbreaking Service was held on March 12, 1961, with the Rev. F. Eppling Reinartz, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., President of the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, as the speaker. Synodical Officers moved in on January 19, 1962, and a Consecration Service was held on May 20 of the same year with the Rev. John L. Yost, Sr., D.D., LL.D., as the speaker. The total cost for land, building and furnishings was approximately \$211,000. Adequate office space, a vault, an archives room and a chapel are provided.

4. Organizational Structure and Relationships

During this period the church came to realize that if it was to meet the challenge of the times it must have an organizational structure adequate to the needs in a changing world. In the United Lutheran Church, a Commission on Organizational Structure made an exhaustive study, and reported to the Toronto Convention in 1954. The need for a similar study on the Synodical level became apparent as an expanding program created new situations and called for additional personnel. The 1958 Convention authorized the President of Synod to appoint a committee to study Synod's organizational structure. The committee appointed consisted of seven ministers and seven laymen. An additional eight men were appointed as consultants. H. E. Isenhour, LL.D., who had been a lay member of the Commission on Organizational Structure of the United Lutheran Church. was named Chairman. The names of committee members and the eight areas outlined for study are given in the progress report made at the 1959 Convention. A full report was made at the 1960 Convention at which a full day was set apart for its consideration. The report contained background material, a number of specific recommendations, and a proposed Constitution and By-Laws. The recommendations were considered and appropriate action was taken, but action on the proposed Constitution and By-Laws together with amendments that were offered from the floor was postponed until the next Convention.

In the meantime, plans for the proposed merger of the United Lutheran Church in America, the American Evangelical Lutheran Church, The Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Suomi Synod had reached an advanced stage. An Agreement of Consolidation, prepared by the Joint Commission on Lutheran Union, was adopted by the United Lutheran Church and submitted to its constituent Synods for ratification. When the proposed Constitution and By-Laws were presented to the Synod at its 1961 Convention, the following motion was offered and adopted: "That Synod postpone action on the proposed new Constitution until the meeting after the anticipated formation of the Lutheran Church in America, or until the regular meeting in 1963, whichever comes first."

The Agreement of Consolidation was presented to the Synod for ratification in the form of the following resolutions:

"RESOLVED, by the United Lutheran Church in America, in convention assembled, (hereinafter referred to as this Church),

- "(1) That the Agreement of Consolidation between this Church and the American Evangelical Lutheran Church, The Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Suomi Synod or the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, be approved in the form submitted to the convention and hereby ordered filed with the minutes thereof,
- "(2) That this resolution be submitted for ratification by the several synods of this Church,
- "(3) That, when at least two-thirds of such synods ratify, the president and secretary of this Church be authorized to execute the Agreement forthwith,
- "(4) That, if at least two-thirds of such synods ratify, the actions of all such synods be reported to an adjourned or special convention of this Church to be held in June, 1962, whereupon the Agreement shall be deemed approved by this Church, and
- "(5) That, if not ratified by at least two-thirds of such synods before May 31, 1962, the Agreement shall be deemed rejected by this Church."

A motion made by Dr. V. R. Cromer that the resolution be adopted was carried by a unanimous vote. Dr. Cromer had been a member of the Joint Commission on Lutheran Union. Synod then adopted the following motion: "That a special committee be appointed to serve as a little JCLU to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for action at the Constituting Convention of the North Carolina Lutheran Synod in the fall of 1962."

A committee of sixteen known as the Committee on Operational Activities or the little JCLU was appointed by President Conrad, and Dr. John L. Yost, Jr., named Chairman. This committee was instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, provide a list of nominations for Boards and Committees, submit a budget for 1963 and make other arrangements for the Constituting Convention.

This Convention was held in St. John's Church, Salisbury, N. C., on September 21, 1962. Lay delegates, in so far as possible, were those who represented their congregations at the regular 1962 Convention. President Franklin Clark Fry, of the Lutheran Church in America, represented that body. President F. L. Conrad had been designated by the Operational Committee as the presiding officer. Since the Constitution which had been prepared by the Operational Committee was, in some respects, not in harmony with the polity of the Lutheran Church in America as outlined in its Constitution. Chairman Yost offered the following substitute recommendation which was adopted: "That the Constitution proposed by the Operational Committee, with certain exceptions, be adopted as Rules of Procedure under which this new Synod would begin its operation, and that the Executive Board of Synod, in consultation with the Executive Council of the church, be instructed to make mutually satisfactory adjustments in the points of variation which these Rules of Procedure now hold with the Approved Constitution for Synods, and that the document containing these adjustments be completed in time for presentation and adoption as the Constitution and By-Laws of this Synod at its 1963 Convention."

Under these Rules of Procedure, officers of Synod and members of Boards and Committees were elected, and a budget for 1963 was adopted. The following officers were elected:

President	The Rev. George R. Whittecar
Secretary	The Rev. J. Wilford Lyerly
Treasurer	Mr. Charles S. Heilig

The United Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina continued to operate until December 31, 1962. The newly constituted North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church in America became a functioning reality on January 1, 1963.

From the beginning, it had been apparent that significant changes in polity were involved, and many members of the United Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina were gravely concerned about the effect of such changes. This was quite evident at the regular Convention in 1962 when the proposed Constitution for the new Synod was presented. However, the desire for full cooperation outweighed these misgivings, and the transition was finally made smoothly and harmoniously.

5. Miscellaneous Activities

From time to time in the past, the Synod has received substantial amounts of property or cash from bequests or special gifts. Usually the purpose for which such funds should be used was indicated, and sometimes the way in which they should be administered was specified. The Brotherhood Loan and Gift Fund, later changed to the Home Mission Foundation, was promoted by the Men of the Church. More information about it will be found in the summary of the work of that Auxiliary. Other gifts and bequests of special interest to the Synod were made directly to Lenoir Rhyne College.

By far the largest of these gifts or bequests received by Synod during the decade under review was the Michael Peeler Fund created by the Will of the late John Michael Peeler which provides that, "The income therefrom is to be used by the Synod each year wherever it is needed most for the advancement of the Kingdom of God." The Will further provided that the Synod appoint two laymen and one pastor as Trustees of the Michael Peeler Fund, one of whom should be designated as Treasurer of the Fund, and that a complete report be made to Synod each year. Upon the recommendation of the Investments Committee of Synod, the Executive Committee elected the Rev. J. Frank Efird and Messrs, H. E. Isenhour and J. E. Fisher as the first Trustees. Total assets consisting of Stocks, Bonds, cash and real property were turned over to the Trustees on or about July 1, 1959. In the Balance Sheet dated December 31, 1959, the total assets of the Fund were listed at \$612,885. The Synod received as income from the Fund \$27,500 in 1961 and \$30,000 in 1962.

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The long awaited "Service Book and Hymnal" of the Lutheran Church in America made its appearance in 1958 and was enthusiastically received by the congregations of Synod. This entirely new contribution to the worship material of the Church was the result of twelve years of planning and work in which eight separate Lutheran bodies participated. Credit for the favorable reception in the Synod is due largely to the efforts of its Committee on Church Music and the New Service Book and Hymnal. Under the leadership of its Chairman, the Rev. R. Harold Terry, ten area workshops were held to which organists and choir members were especially invited. These proved quite effective as a means of introducing the new book.

Other special activities during the period under review, notably the expanding programs at Lenoir Rhyne College and North Carolina Lutheran Homes, as well as the activities of the several Auxiliaries of the Synod are presented in brief sketches prepared by representatives of those groups.

In the foregoing paragraphs, an effort has been made to bring up to date the history of the Lutheran Church in North Carolina, particularly as it is related to the United Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina. This does not include work being done in the State by other Lutheran bodies. However, the importance of such work is recognized and appreciated.

Henceforth, the North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church in America will be carrying forward the work begun more than two hundred years ago by local congregations and later continued in cooperation with other congregations in the several synodical organizations which have functioned on the territory.

New Congregations

FLAVIUS L. CONRAD, D.D.

A Mighty Fortress, Charlotte

Under the direction of the Rev. Samuel E. Goins, Board Missionary, A Mighty Fortress, Charlotte, was organized on September 8, 1963, with 64 adult members and 40 children. Cost of church site was \$20,000, and the parsonage \$21,000.

PASTORS

Rev. Samuel E. Goins 1963-

Ascension, Wilson

In 1959, at the invitation of about 40 Lutherans in Wilson, the President of Synod visited the field and found a challenging interest among them. Seminary student Edward E. Long was assigned to the area by the Synod in the summer of 1960 for survey and preaching services. Pastor Paul L. Miller continued these services from September through May 1961, and found approximately 75 adults promised for charter membership. On June 1, 1961, the Rev. Ralph J. Wallace, Board Developer, began work, and on August 13, 1961, Ascension Church was organized with 75 adults and 26 children. A 3-acre church site and a parsonage location were acquired in July 1962 at a combined cost of \$20,900.

PASTORS

Seminary student Edward E. Long, summer	1960
Rev. Paul L. Miller, survey and supply	1960-1961
Rev. Ralph J. Wallace	1961-1964
Rev. J. Wilford Lyerly (Interim Supply) 1964	(AugDec.)
Rev. Carroll L. Robinson	1964-

Bethany, Boone

A movement for the consolidation of Mt. Zion (org. 1896), Mt. Pleasant (org. 1845) and Old Mt. Pleasant (org. 1922) Churches

of Watauga Parish, initiated by Mr. Willie Winebarger, and approved by the President of Synod, was consummated in 1954 by the organization of Bethany Congregation. A new one-acre church site was donated by Mr. George Moretz, one of the members, and a new and adequate church edifice was erected and consecrated on Oct. 30, 1955, at a cost of \$25,000. Most of the labor and materials were donated by members. A new parsonage was constructed in 1959 at a cost of \$8,000, labor and materials largely furnished by the members. The Rev. George W. Shuford was pastor during the consolidation period. Mr. E. W. Wagoner supervised all construction.

PASTORS

Rev.	George W. Shuford	1954–1958
Rev.	James D. Bayne	1959-1961
Rev.	William E. Smith	1962-1964

Christ, Charlotte

The challenge for a Mission Church on the Providence Road Extension, Charlotte, was first brought to the attention of the President of Synod in early 1954 by five interested and zealous Lutheran persons, namely, George Fulenwider, Joyce Eckard, Carl Simpson, Joe Jenkins and Mrs. James Grimes. The first group meetings were held in Ninniss Auditorium during the summer of 1954, under the leadership of the Rev. Jacob L. Lackey, the Board's Mission Developer. Christ Lutheran Church was organized on December 5, 1954, with 72 confirmed adult members and 21 children. In 1955 a 5-acre tract of land, located at 4519 Providence Road, including a commodious residence, was purchased for a church site at a total cost of \$50.000. A Groundbreaking Service was held on May 26, 1957. However, a work stoppage order, initiated by an adjoining property owner, who objected to having a church nearby, delayed construction for more than a year. The court ruled in favor of the church, and the cornerstone was placed on October 26, 1958. The First Unit was opened and consecrated on April 5, 1959, at a cost of \$110,000.

PASTORS

Rev. Jacob L. Lac	cey	1954-
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Christ, Durham

A group of Lutherans of the Braggtown area of Durham approached the President of Synod in 1956 with a challenge for a mission development program in that section of the city. During the summer of 1957 Seminary student Charlie Hoyle was assigned to the field by the Synod to survey the community and provide services. Forty-nine persons indicated an interest in becoming charter members. The Board of American Missions approved the field and called the Rev. A. Kenneth Hewitt, Jr., as Mission Developer, effective February 15, 1958. Christ Congregation was organized with 79 baptized members on September 21, 1958. A 3-acre tract of land was acquired for a church site at a cost of \$36,500. A Groundbreaking Service was held November 18, 1962, and the First Unit was officially opened and consecrated on May 19, 1963, at a cost of \$66,500. A parsonage was acquired at a cost of \$13,750.

PASTORS

Rev.	A. Kennet	th Hewitt,	Jr	1958–1960
Rev.	Clayton V	W. Sugg		1961-

Christ, Winston-Salem

Under the leadership of Pastor J. Wilford Lyerly, Mission Developer, Christ Lutheran Church, Winston-Salem, was organized on March 3, 1957, with 86 adult charter members and 48 children. Augsburg Church, the Rev. Ray R. Fisher, D.D., pastor, zealously supported the effort. A 4-acre tract of land on South Main Street was acquired at a cost of \$16,000, and the First Unit was erected thereon at a cost of \$85,000. The parsonage was built for \$20,000.

PASTORS

Rev.	J. Wilford	Lyerly	1956-1963
Rev.	Claude V.	Deal, Jr.	1963-

Christ The King, Cary

Under the leadership of the Rev. Henry R. Sink, Mission Developer, Christ the King Lutheran Church was organized on December 13, 1964, with 62 adult confirmed members and 42 children. A 5.2-acre church site adjoining the Cary Senior High School was pur-

chased at a cost of \$20,000. The parsonage was acquired at a cost of \$17,500. A congregational meeting has been set for January 24, 1965, for the calling of the first pastor.

Christus Victor, Fayetteville

Under the leadership of the Rev. L. E. Cumbee, Jr., Mission Developer, Christus Victor Lutheran Church, Fayetteville, was organized on June 2, 1963, with 89 adult members and 75 children. A church site was purchased at a cost of \$26,500, and a parsonage was acquired for \$20,500.

PASTORS

Rev. L. E. Cumbee, Jr. 1962-

Epiphany, Winston-Salem

Initiated by Pastor Ray R. Fisher, D.D., and other interested members of Augsburg Church, The Lutheran Church of the Epiphany, Winston-Salem, the Rev. John Y. Yoder, Jr., Board Developer, was organized on March 18, 1962, with 82 confirmed charter members and 52 children. On February 17, 1963, a 2.5-acre church site on Silas Creek Parkway, was purchased at a cost of \$27,000, and the First Unit was opened and consecrated on December 8, 1963, at a cost of \$143,000. The parsonage was acquired at a cost of \$24,400.

PASTORS

Rev. John Y. Yoder, Jr. 1961-1964

Faith, Conover

The initial approach to the Synod for a mission development program in Conover was made by Mr. Carroll Barringer, who represented 65 interested people in the area. The Synod assigned Seminary student Carl L. Ritchie to the field during the summer of 1956 to do survey work and provide preaching services. The Board of American Missions approved the field in 1956 and called the Rev. Clyde A. Misenheimer as Developer. Faith was organized on December 16, 1956, with 72 adult charter members and 19 children. A 2-acre tract of land was donated by the Jordan Barringer children, and a Groundbreaking Service was held on April 27, 1958. The First Unit

was erected during the year at a cost of \$58,000. A parsonage was completed in 1962 at a cost of \$25,000.

PASTORS

Rev.	Clyde A. Misenheimer	1956-1960
Rev.	Robert Q. Beard	1960-1962
Rev.	George A. Phillips	1963-

Gloria Dei, Salisbury

Gloria Dei (Meadowbrook Area), Salisbury, was organized on September 18, 1960, with 66 adult charter members and 18 children. The Rev. Harold E. Rhoads was surveyor, developer and building director of the First Unit. Cost of the auxiliary unit \$16,000, located on a site of three acres—two acres valued at \$5,000 given by Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Jarrett, and one acre on paved street at a cost of \$6,900, later financed by loan from the Home Mission Foundation. Cost of parsonage, \$21,000.

PASTORS

Rev.	Harold E. Rhoads	1960–1961
Rev.	Ronald H. Weinelt	1961–1963
Rev.	William M. Johnson, Sr	1964–

Good Shepherd, Hickory

Mr. Howard Murphy initiated a meeting of interested Lutherans in the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Earnhardt in May 1956 with 33 adults attending which resulted in Good Shepherd Mission. A house chapel was first used for worship. Crowded conditions moved the people into old St. Andrew's Church, where on November 4, 1956, the Congregation was organized with 73 adult members and 41 children, under the pastoral leadership of the Rev. Brady Y. Faggart, Jr., Board Developer. The First Unit was completed with a Consecration Service on January 19, 1958, at a total cost, including site, of \$45,700. In September 1959 a parsonage costing \$18,000 was built.

PASTORS

Rev.	Brady Y. Faggart, Jr.	1956–1959
Rev.	M. Thomas Sublett	1960-1964

Holy Cross, Lincolnton

Preliminary interest in a Mission Church in the Boger City area of Lincoln County was initiated by the pastor and members of Emmanuel Church. The Rev. Everett R. Price, Board Missionary, entered the field as Developer June 15, 1959. A 5.5-acre tract of land was purchased for a church site in 1960 on Highway 150 at a cost of \$15,000. Holy Cross was organized April 17, 1960, with 81 adult charter members. Groundbreaking Service was held on July 16, 1961, and the new edifice was entered April 22, 1962.

PASTORS

Rev. Everett R. Price 1959-

Holy Cross, Mocksville

The Rev. Charles A. McCombs, pastor of Bethel Church, Rowan County, shared his ministry with the St. Matthew's Congregation near Mocksville, and discovered an interested nucleus of Lutherans in that town, who were willing to establish a Mission there. Dr. Karl S. Henry of the Board of American Missions visited the field and recommended that the new Mission be located on Highway 601 in order to provide for the Lutherans in Cooleemee. Consequently a 3-acre tract of land was acquired on the highway at a cost of \$6,000 for a church site. The Rev. Boyce D. Whitener was called as Developer by the Board effective January 1, 1961. Holy Cross was organized on November 13, 1960, with 72 adult members and 23 children. Groundbreaking for the First Unit was held on June 25, 1961. The opening and consecration of the building was conducted on January 21, 1962. The cost was approximately \$50,000. A lot for a parsonage was given by a neighbor, and the house constructed in 1963, at a cost of \$18,000.

PASTORS

Rev.	Boyce D. Whitener	1961–1963
Rev.	Jack Rhyne	1963-

Holy Trinity, Reidsville

In December 1954 a delegation of interested Lutherans from Reidsville, representing 28 adults, visited the President of Synod pleading "Can you help us get a Mission Church in Reidsville?"

In January 1955 Pastor Harold Rhoads was assigned to Reidsville by the Synod to survey the field and hold worship services. In May 1955 a 5-acre tract of land was purchased in West Reidsville by the Synod for \$9,000 for a church site. In the meantime services were held in a large residence. The Board of American Missions called the Rev. J. L. Peeler as Mission Developer effective November 1, 1955. The Congregation was organized April 1, 1956, with 57 adult members and 15 children.

Groundbreaking for a First Unit was held April 14, 1957, and the First Unit was opened June 22, 1958, at cost of \$45,000. A parsonage was built in 1959 at a cost of \$20,000.

PASTORS

Rev.	Harold E. Rhoads	1955
Rev.	J. L. Peeler	1955-1959
Rev.	James C. Stirewalt	1960-1962
Rev.	Carroll L. Robinson	1962-1964

Incarnation, Charlotte

"The Starmount area of Charlotte is the most challenging field for mission work in the ULCA today," said Dr. Karl Henry of the Board of American Missions when he visited the field in 1960. Pastor C. V. Deal, Sr., was assigned to the field as the Board's Developer on October 1, 1961. The first service was held on February 25, 1961, with 175 in attendance and an offering of \$147. President Conrad was guest preacher. Incarnation was organized on May 6, 1962, with 92 adult charter members and 28 children.

PASTORS

Rev. Claude V. Deal, Sr. 1961

Kure Memorial, Kure Beach

(Supplementary)

The need for a Lutheran Church at Kure Beach was recognized by the Lawrence Kure family and Dr. B. D. Wessinger, retired, in the early forties. In June 1949 the President of Synod was requested to arrange supply services for the Kure Beach Lutherans, and theological student Dexter Moser was secured for July and August. During the summers of 1950 and 1951, theological student Jack Martin served the community, and was instrumental in effecting an organization on August 21, 1951, with 42 adult members. In 1952, a parsonage was constructed at a cost of \$9,500 under the leadership of Pastor David F. Johnson. A four-room Sunday School unit was completed in 1953 at a cost of \$7,360. The church nave was built in 1955 at a cost of \$40,000 and dedicated the same year in June. A second educational unit with 6 rooms was erected in 1961 and a fellowship hall at a total cost of \$24,750.

PASTORS

Rev.	David F. Johnson	1952–1957
Rev.	H. William Johnson, Jr	1957
Rev.	Corley R. Lineberger	1957-1960
Rev.	Donald E. Loadholdt	1961-1962
Rev.	Ronald H. Weinelt	1963-

Lutheran Church of The Nativity, Arden

The Lutheran Church of the Nativity, Arden, was organized on January 20, 1963, by the Rev. Kenneth H. Merck, Mission Developer, with 49 adult members and 15 children. The church site was acquired at a cost of \$14,500 and the parsonage at \$17,000.

PASTORS

Rev. Kenneth H.	Merck	1962–1963
Rev. Carroll L.	Wessinger	1964-

Messiah, Burlington

Messiah, Burlington, was organized under the direction of Board Missionary, the Rev. Robert W. Edsell, on April 9, 1961, with a total baptized membership of 118. A 9.5-acre tract of land on Sellers Mill Road was purchased in 1961, at a cost of \$23,500. The First Unit was erected in 1963, at a cost, including organ, of \$90,000. A parsonage was acquired in 1964, at a cost of \$26,500.

PASTORS

Rev.	Robert	W.	Edsell	1960-
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Messiah, Hickory

The challenge for a Mission Church in the West Hickory area was presented to the President of Synod by a group of Lutherans living in that community. During the summer of 1953, Seminary student Ted Goins was assigned to the field for survey and service. During the months of September and October the Rev. Charles A. Phillips, retired, provided services for the group, and on November 1, 1953, the Rev. Charles R. Patterson became Mission Developer, and Messiah Congregation was organized on December 20, 1953, with 78 confirmed charter members and 31 children. A 1.8-acre tract of land, located on Main Avenue Drive, was given to the Congregation for a building site by Mr. and Mrs. C. Burton Starr. A Groundbreaking Service was held on April 4, 1954, and the First Unit was consecrated on October 24, 1954, at a cost of \$42,000. Self-support was attained in 1960, and the same year an educational wing was erected at a cost of \$12,000.

PASTORS

Rev. Charles R. Patterson______ 1953-

New Covenant, High Point

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the New Covenant was organized April 29, 1962, under the leadership of Board Missionary, the Rev. Charles R. Huggins, with 60 adult members and 20 children. The church site is in the Archdale area on Highway 301 South, and was purchased at a cost of \$25,000. Cost of parsonage \$15,500. A Groundbreaking Service for the First Unit was held on Sunday, December 27, 1964.

PASTORS

Rev. Charles R. Huggins 1961-

New Jerusalem, Lexington

In 1962, the New Jerusalem Lutheran Congregation, Lexington, sold its equity in all church property to the New Jerusalem Evangelical and Reformed Congregation, Lexington, for a fair and acceptable consideration. This act dissolved the union status existing between these two Congregations since 1856.

Upon invitation from Silver Valley Lutheran Church, Lexington, the New Jerusalem Lutheran Congregation merged with the Silver Valley Lutheran Church, both groups agreeing to drop the name Silver Valley and retain the name New Jerusalem Lutheran Church for the newly merged body. During the negotiations, the Executive Committee of the Synod agreed to transfer title, which the Synod held, of the Silver Valley Lutheran Church, to the newly formed New Jerusalem Lutheran Church, Lexington, the Rev. Clarence Sifford, Jr., pastor.

PASTORS

Rev. Clarence E. Sifford, Jr. 1962-1964

Our Father, Greensboro

Interested Lutherans living in the Groometown area of Southwest Greensboro initiated a survey of the field by the Synod and Dr. Karl Henry of the Board of American Missions. The area was approved by the Board and the Rev. Carl L. Ritchie was called as Developer, effective June 1, 1961. On May 21, 1961, The Lutheran Church of Our Father was organized with 75 confirmed charter members and 22 children. In June 1961, a 4.87-acre tract of land on Groometown Road, with two buildings—a warehouse and a small residence—was purchased at a cost of \$30,000, with the Synod handling the interim financing in amount of \$10,000. The warehouse was reconditioned into a chapel seating 135 people at a cost of \$800. A parsonage was also acquired, with Synod's help, at a cost of \$18,500. A Parish House-Chapel was completed in 1963.

PASTORS

Rev.	Carl L. Ritchie	1961-1964
Rev.	David R. Keck	1964-

Our Redeemer, Greenville

"Lutheran students at East Carolina College, and Lutheran faculty members, are interested in and desirous of having worship services here by our own Church. We are anxious for you to visit us"—words addressed to the President of Synod in 1955 by student Jane Lingle, of China Grove, daughter of the late Rev. Floyd B. Lingle. The President met with the group in the campus Y-hut in Oct. 1955. Pastor

Frank C. Perry, Developer of the Kinston work, rendered services at Greenville.

Seminary students Robert Troutman and Robert Carswell were employed by the Synod to provide services and do survey work during the summers of 1956 and 1957 respectively. The Rev. Terry W. Agner began work as Mission Developer June 1, 1958. A 3-acre church site was acquired near East Carolina College campus at a cost of \$15,000. Our Redeemer was organized on April 24, 1960. A \$20,000 parsonage was purchased in 1962. The First Unit was officially opened and consecrated on December 8, 1963, at a cost of \$72,000.

PASTORS

Rev. Frank C. Perry, Supply	1956–1958
Rev. Terry W. Agner	1958-1962
Rev. Howard W. Bock	1962-1963
Dr. F. L. Conrad, Vice Pastor, March-May	1963
Rev. Robert L. Dasher	1963-

Our Saviour, Dallas

Although encountering much opposition from many sources at the outset, a group of interested Lutherans in and around Dallas, feeling the need of another Lutheran Church in that area, had a mind to work, and a heart to give, until today Our Saviour Church, with adequate educational facilities, and a modern parsonage, stands on a 9-acre site on Highway 321 between Dallas and Gastonia, as a symbol of great faith.

Under the zealous leadership of Pastor W. G. Cobb, the Congregation was organized in the county agriculture building on Oct. 6, 1957, with 81 adult charter members and 29 children.

Due to health conditions Pastor Cobb relinquished the work, and Dr. John L. Morgan was called by the Congregation to resume its development. On June 15, 1958, an imposing parsonage was dedicated free of debt.

Ground was broken for a complete church plant including an educational wing on September 4, 1958, which was dedicated free of debt on August 7, 1960, at which time the cornerstone was also placed. Total cost of the church plant including the parsonage was \$181,000.

PASTORS

Rev. W. G. Cobb	1955–1957
Rev. John L. Morgan, D.D.	1957-1961
Rev. Donald R. Deal	1962-

Our Savior, Jacksonville

The home of school Principal Ben A. and Mrs. Barringer was the first meeting-place for Lutherans in Jacksonville. Two classes in Bible study had been held each Sunday for many weeks; one for adults, taught by Mr. Barringer, and one for children, taught by Mrs. Barringer. Upon urgent invitation by the Barringer family the President of Synod met the first group of interested Lutherans in the Barringer home in December 1952, where, at a later date, the name Our Savior was chosen for the Church.

During the Summer of 1953, Seminary student John Yates Yoder, Jr., was employed by the Synod to survey the field. Preaching and all other services were held in the spacious basement of the Barringer home.

Chaplain Glenn L. Barger, from Camp Lejeune, assisted in the development of the work during September and October, and the Rev. T. C. Plexico was called by the Board of American Missions as full-time Developer in November.

In January 1954 the Alexius property on Highway 24, containing 5.86 acres and a frame building 40 X 150', was purchased at a cost of \$26,000, provided by the Loan and Gift Fund. The building was temporarily adequate for a threefold purpose, namely, Chapel, Sunday School rooms and a Service Center for Lutherans from Camp Lejeune.

In the Summer of 1954, Our Savior was organized with 92 confirmed members and 40 children, representing 42 States of our Country. On Jan. 5, 1958, ground was broken for a First Unit, and completed with a Consecration Service on November 2, at a cost of \$80,000. Total value of property, including site and parsonage, \$126,000.

PASTORS

Student John Yates Yoder, Jr. Su	ımmer	1953
Chaplain Glenn L. BargerSept.	& Oct.	1953
Rev. Thurmond C. Plexico	1953-	-1963
Rev. William E. Hall	1964	

Our Saviour, Southern Pines

The Luther Adams family initiated the movement which resulted in the beginnning of mission work in Southern Pines. The Rev. Jack D. Deal, Board Missionary, entered the field on June 1, 1962, and the Church of Our Saviour was organized on November 11, 1962, with 63 adult charter members and 29 children. A 7-acre tract of land was purchased on Highway 1 at a cost of \$24,000 as a church site. The parsonage was acquired at a cost of \$15,000. The First Unit was erected at a cost of \$51,000.

PASTORS

Rev. Jack D. Deal 1962-

Prince of Peace, Kinston

A pleading letter to the President of Synod from Mrs. Eddie Mathis "for a Church of my faith in Kinston," resulted in a survey that showed 32 ULCA Lutherans interested, and 30 other Lutheran families at the Cadet Air Force Base nearby. The Synod purchased a 3-acre tract of land in Northwest Kinston at a cost of \$15,000 with financial help from the Home Mission Foundation. The Board of American Missions called the Rev. Frank C. Perry as Mission Developer, effective June 1955. The Prince of Peace Congregation was organized on January 15, 1956, with 53 adult members and 20 children, even though the Cadet Air Force Base had closed, and many Lutheran couples connected therewith had moved away.

The First Unit was constructed in 1960 at a cost of \$70,000 under the leadership of Pastor Perry, and a parsonage purchased soon after the Rev. Paul L. Conrad was called to the parish.

PASTORS

Rev. Frank C. Perry	1955–1959
Rev. Paul L. Conrad	1959-1964

Prince Of Peace, Salisbury

A pool room in an old store building near Shuping's Mill, Rowan County, was converted into a Chapel, and served as a meeting-place for the beginning of the Prince Of Peace Mission.

In July 1954, six Lutheran laymen of the Bostian Heights community called on the President of Synod and reported that 65 adult Lutherans and their families in that area would cooperate with and lend their support to the organization and development of a Mission Church in that field. They requested the Synod, through its proper committees, to initiate such a move.

Among the six persons visiting the President were Mr. Ray Kluttz, Mr. Charles Park, and Mr. Herman Stirewalt, who had agreed among themselves to purchase a 4.5-acre tract of land at the intersection of the China Grove-Rockwell and Salisbury-Concord Highways, and donate it for a church site.

The following summer, Seminary student William E. Smith was assigned to the field by the Synod to survey the area and provide preaching services for those interested, all expenses to be assumed by the local group.

On October 15, 1956, the Rev. Q. O. Lyerly accepted the call of the Board of American Missions and entered the field as Developer. On November 11, 1956, Prince of Peace was organized with 86 adult confirmed members and 33 children. The proffered site was purchased by the three laymen at a cost of \$11,000, and deeded to the Congregation.

Under the diligent leadership of Pastor Lyerly, the First Unit was completed and opened with a Consecration Service on November 9, 1958, at a cost of \$55,000. Total value of property, including parsonage and cemetery, \$90,000.

PASTORS

Student William E. Smith, summer	1955
Rev. Q. O. Lyerly	1955-1960
Rev. John H. Bollinger	1961-1964
Rev. William C. Morgan	1964-

Redeemer, Charlotte

A group of interested Lutheran laymen seeing the need for a Church in Northwest Charlotte, provided the funds for the proposed 2-acre site on Ashley Road at a cost of \$15,000. The Rev. Charles E. Ridenhour was assigned to the field by the Board of American Missions in 1954. An organization was effected on January 16, 1955, with 66 adult members and 40 children. A parsonage was acquired in 1956 at a cost of \$16,000. In 1957 the First Unit consisting of a chapel and an educational wing was completed at a cost of \$78,000.

The growth in membership, now 438 baptized, is challenging the congregation for a nave with a seating capacity of 400.

PASTORS

Rev.	Charles E.	Ridenhour	1954–1958
Rev.	C. Marion	Starr	1958-

St. Andrew's, New Bern

(Supplementary)

Under the Board's Mission Developer, the Rev. Rufus B. Cuthbertson, St. Andrew's was organized on January 9, 1949. A 2.5-acre tract of land was purchased on highway 70 at a cost of \$9,500 in 1950 and the First Unit was erected at a cost of \$40,000. A new parsonage was completed in 1964 at a cost of \$19,000.

PASTORS

Rev.	Rufus B. Cuthbertson	1948–1950
Rev.	Gray L. Freeze	1951-1954
Rev.	Jasper J. Smith	1954-1956
Rev.	Glenn L. Barger	1956-1958
Rev.	William H. Jennings	1959-1962
Rev.	Thomas O. Stellings	1962-1963
Rev.	Olin W. Sink	1964-

St. Mark's, Lumberton

(Supplementary)

Under the energetic leadership of the Rev. Ernest R. Lineberger, Sr., St. Mark's, Lumberton, was organized June 1, 1952, with 58 confirmed charter members and 22 children. On December 13, 1953, a Groundbreaking Service was conducted on the 1.5-acre site, previously acquired at a cost of \$7,000. The church edifice, including educational facilities and living quarters for the pastor, was completed at a cost of \$67,000, and a Consecration Service was held on June 6, 1954. A parsonage lot was purchased nearby at a cost of \$2,500.

PASTORS

Rev.	Ernest R. Lineberger,	Sr	1952-1962
Rev.	Harvey L. Blume		1963-

St. Michael, High Point

Under the leadership of the Rev. Jack L. Davis, Mission Developer, St. Michael's Lutheran Church was organized on December 20, 1964, with 61 adult confirmed members and 50 children. This Mission Church is located in the Oakview area of the city. A 3.5-acre church site at the juncture of Highway 311 North and Skeet's Club Road was purchased at a cost of \$15,000. The parsonage was acquired at a cost of \$22,304.

St. Philip, Raleigh

St. Philip's congregation was organized on April 7, 1963, with 63 confirmed members and 48 children, under the leadership of the Rev. Robert J. Kepley, Mission Developer. A 3-acre church site on New Bern Avenue on the West side of Wake Memorial Hospital was purchased for \$33,000. A parsonage was acquired in 1962 at a cost of \$18,500. A Groundbreaking service for the first unit was held on October 11, 1964.

PASTORS

Rev. Robert J. Kepley _____ 1963-

St. Thomas, Charlotte

St. Thomas Church was organized on November 27, 1960, with 60 adult charter members and 17 children, with Pastor Carl S. King, as Board Developer. A 2.5-acre tract of land, located on Shamrock Road, was purchased at a cost of \$36,000 for a church site. A parsonage was acquired in 1961 at a cost of \$16,000.

PASTORS

Rev.	Carl S.	King	1960–1964
Rev.	Paul B	. Cobb	1964-

St. Timothy, Havelock

The St. Timothy Congregation was organized on March 29, 1959, with 79 adult members and 63 children. The Moore property, on Highway 70, consisting of about 2 acres and a building previously used as a restaurant, was purchased for \$25,000, and the building was remodeled at a cost of \$5,000. An acre of land was given to the Church for use as a parsonage or for trade, by Mr. and Mrs. Calvin P. Ketner. The Rev. L. Aaron Lippard was called as Mission Developer, effective July, 1958. A \$19,000 parsonage was bought under the pastorate of the Rev. David Paul Nelson.

PASTORS

Rev.	L. Aaron Lippard	1958-1960
		1960-1964

Auxiliaries

United Lutheran Church Women

MRS. AUBREY MAUNEY

The last decade of the existence of the women's organization before the birth of the Lutheran Church in America brought with it advances along all lines—increase in membership, outpouring of material gifts, better ways of accomplishing goals, dedication of woman-hours to achievement of purpose.

In Mrs. E. R. Lineberger's last Convention report as president, she announced a 30% increase in membership during the Triennium—a total of 8,238 members in the Women's Missionary Society of the North Carolina Lutheran Synod. Thus we became the third largest society in the ULCA. Four years later we were to call ourselves United Lutheran Church Women.

The president, ever a stickler for statistics, also called to the women's attention that one million dollars had been given since organization sixty-seven years ago. In twenty-five years we had contributed over \$100,000 to North Carolina mission churches. The Powlas scholarship was used for the first time in 1951-52 by Betty Marie Barringer.

Mrs. Ray R. Fisher's productive administration introduced several innovations in methods of carrying on the work of the Society. To make the task of the Synodical treasurer lighter, it was decided that funds from local societies be handled first by Conference treasurers, then remitted to the state treasurer. Since the North Carolina Missions offering had reached larger proportions, the women decided to send the entire Lenten Self-Denial offering to the General Fund rather than keep half at home for N. C. Missions.

North Carolina has led national United Lutheran Church Women in its percentage of societies using the Unified Plan. The Handbook has been of great assistance to local presidents and leaders. During this administration we hear first of Conference Mission Study workshops, held in the early autumn. A representative from the Synodical Society to the North Carolina Council on World Affairs was being authorized at this time.

Though the members had completed their pledge of \$12,000 to Lutheridge Mission Hall, they continued to give several thousand more, as building costs increased.

The Triennial theme, "Making His Way Known through Mercy, Teaching, and Evangelism," made deep impression on the women, as results indicate in more widespread devotional study, offerings to home and foreign causes, and addition of names to the rolls.

Under the dedicated leadership of Mrs. Paul Beatty, 1955-58, the ULCW continued its impressive climb. The Convention delegates continued to enjoy the hospitality of Lenoir Rhyne College, and in 1957 were able to hold their meeting in the beautiful new Monroe Auditorium. With Mrs. Herman Wolf as Convention chairman and Professor Robin Gatwood as able stage technician, many unusual visual aids were brought into play to make this occasion an unforgettable one.

All department work by 1956 had been placed within four functional committees, namely Membership, Education, Christian Service and Offerings.

The president in 1957 congratulated the women for initiating the process of rotation of members among circles. As a result of this, forty-nine new circles came into being. Creation of a new Conference, the Central, now brought the number to five.

A complete set of bound Minutes of the Women's Organization was presented the Synodical Society by Mrs. Jacob L. Morgan, a former beloved president.

In 1958, Doris Abernethy of Hickory became the twelfth young North Carolina woman to enter the diaconate.

Energetic and creative are words that describe Mrs. G. R. Patterson, next president of the women. One of the projects dear to her heart was the purchase of an electronic organ for the new Monroe Auditorium. This was completely paid for by the North Carolina women, at the time of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration in 1960.

A Seventy-fifth Anniversary booklet was compiled by Mrs. E. R. Lineberger and Mrs. Ray R. Fisher, as part of the Jubilee observance, which gives in brief and graphic form the most outstanding facts about the organization in a most interesting manner. A committee composed of Mesdames Glenn Freeman, C. Burton Starr, and Aubrey Mauney, wrote an historical drama, "Bright Gems for His Crown," which was presented as part of the program that year.

Soon after this happy occasion, North Carolina Lutheran women were deeply grieved to hear of the death of Clara Sullivan, our N. C. missionary, whom we had been supporting for some years, in China, then Malaya. It was voted that the ULCW room in the new Synodical headquarters be furnished by the women in memory of this well-loved missionary and named the Clara Sullivan room. Later, in 1962, over \$1100 was reported on hand toward a chapel in Malaya.

Action was also taken, to use \$2,500 of the Patterson Memorial Fund to furnish a lounge in the new Hickory unit of North Carolina Lutheran Homes.

The death of another woman worker in the American mission field who served at Konnarock, Va., namely, Miss Winifred Bodie, came as a shock to her friends.

Three former Synodical presidents, Mrs. J. A. Linn, Mrs. J. A. Moretz and Mrs. V. Y. Boozer, passed away during this period.

During these last ten years of its life, the Synodical Society grew in membership to 11,085. Offerings continued to pass the \$90,000 mark, annually. North Carolina mission churches aided were St. Mark's, Lumberton; Kure Memorial, Kure Beach; Advent, Spindale; Atonement, Wilkesboro; Our Savior, Jacksonville; Redeemer, Charlotte; Holy Trinity, Reidsville; Prince of Peace, Kinston; Christ, Charlotte; Christ, Winston-Salem; St. Thomas, Charlotte; Christ, Durham; and Our Redeemer, Greenville. Convention programs were glamorized by the presence of distinguished persons including many of our North Carolina missionaries, national Board members, and ULCW presidents, Mrs. John B. Moose of South Carolina, Mrs. Roy Winters, and future LCW president, Mrs. E. G. Price.

Mrs. Paul Stout had the unique experience of serving as the last president of North Carolina United Lutheran Church Women, and then for only a little over a year, until the demise of the ULCW as such, on December 31, 1962.

After the national Constituting Convention of the women in Minneapolis in July, 1962, which brought together four bodies of women—American Evangelical, Augustana, Suomi, and United—instructions from the national office were that no business could be conducted by any Synodical group until the merger became effective January 1, 1963. Henceforth, the North Carolina women held a Rally at Lenoir Rhyne College in August, 1962, purely for fellowship, inspiration and information. This was followed on October 6th by a Constituting Convention at Augsburg Church, Winston-Salem.

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Mrs. Stout, who had led the women through the maze of adjustments arising from the merger, was elected first President of Lutheran Church Women of North Carolina. A Constitution and By-laws were adopted. Training sessions in the new structural set-up were part of the program that eventful day.

Four officers, six District Chairmen, and eight members-at-large now comprise the Executive Board. The Sixth Conference (they are now called Districts) came into being with 1963—the Southwestern. Faith and Life, Outreach and Fellowship, and Christian Action are our areas of concern, replacing the four functional committees. One monthly offering is now given, the greater part of which is allocated to the various needs of the Church at large, as the national office of the LCA sees fit.

Thus we close the record of a glorious past and embark upon a new course, with faith in our Guide and hope for a bright future!

	* * * *	*		
Presidents of	of the N. C. Synodi	ical Society, 1952-1	962	
1952–1955	Mrs. Ray	R. Fisher, Winston	-Salem	
	_	B. Beatty, Charlot		
1958-1961	Mrs. Geor	rge R. Patterson, H	ickory	
1961-1962	Mrs. Paul	Stout, Thomasville	÷ .	
	* * * *	*		
Treas	surers of the N. C.	Synodical Society		
1952–1957	Miss Ailee	n Aderholdt, Hicko	ory	
	1957–1962 Mrs. R. W. Barringer, Bennettsville, S. C.			
	* * * *	*		
N. C. Member serv	ing on Board of U	nited Lutheran Chu	rch Women	
1958–1962 Mrs. L. C. Powles, Rockwell				
* * * *				
Offerings of the N. C. Synodical Society				
1885–1952\$	951,873.95	1958\$	89,379.27	
1953	82,136.70	1959	94,728.15	
1954	81,186.78	1960	94,252.49	
1955	83,201.18	1961	96,774.95	
	85,935.48	1962	91,514.73	
1957	84,725.33	1962	45,246.73	
		(last 6 mos.)		

Grand total __

\$1,880,955.74

United Lutheran Church Men

LEON M. RIVERS

THE LOAN AND GIFT FUND

During the period of steady growth of the Brotherhood in the late forties and the early fifties, the Lutheran Church in North Carolina was operating as a well-organized Home Mission program. The men of the church rallied to support the development of this mission program through their contributions to the Brotherhood Loan and Gift Fund. This fund had become the major source of financing for struggling young mission congregations engaged in building programs.

When the Loan and Gift Fund approached \$200,000 with prospects of the amount going much, much higher, it became apparent to the men of the Brotherhood and to the leadership of the North Carolina Synod that this important finance venture should be managed and administered by a separate group from the Brotherhood Executive Committee. The plan developed was to organize a foundation which would be incorporated in the State of North Carolina to safeguard and administer these funds and other charitable gifts in accord with the wishes of the donors.

The Home Mission Foundation of the United Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, Inc., was approved and authorized by the Brotherhood and the North Carolina Synod and was incorporated in 1953.

After incorporation of the Foundation, the Brotherhood support of Home Mission work in North Carolina took on added emphasis as the organization's main project. There remained intact the Loan and Gift Fund organization, which had a network of committees throughout the state and through which funds were received. The second organization was the Home Mission Foundation, which administered the Revolving Loan Fund and other funds which had become such an important part of the building finances for the mushrooming mission efforts.

The Loan and Gift Fund contributions for the year 1952 amounted to \$45,821.54, a very fine effort indeed toward a goal of \$50,000. Mr. Arthur W. Fisher, Loan and Gift Fund Director, presented the following conclusion in his report to the Brotherhood Convention:

"I am sure that it will be of much interest to note the progress which we have made. We have raised from every source to date \$250,116.36, around \$225,000 having been raised in the past

12 years. Of the total amount raised, \$81,272.31 has been allotted for gifts. All except a small amount of this gift money has been distributed. There is now in the revolving fund \$168,884.05."

The year 1954 marked the first time that the Home Mission Foundation made special awards, which consisted of a "Fellow" citation and a gold sunburst medallion. These awards were made in recognition of outstanding personal service and support of the cause of missions in North Carolina. Presentation of the awards was made at the annual Brotherhood banquet held in connection with the State Convention. The following awards have been made:

- 1954—The Rev. J. L. Morgan, D.D., LL.D.; William Kemp Mauney, LL.D.; and Mr. Avery R. Rhyne.
- 1955—The Rev. William Bowman Aull, D.D.; Mr. Paul Monroe Barger; and Arthur William Fisher, D.C.S.
- 1956 The Rev. Flavius Leslie Conrad, D.D.
- 1957 Mr. J. Hilliary Frye; and Mr. Hubert D. Frye.
- 1960 Mrs. William B. Aull and Mrs. Jacob E. Cansler.
- 1961 Mr. Owen Leonard Moretz.

In recognition of the great need for pastors to serve the many new missions being established in the Synod, action was taken by the 1959 Synodical Convention to broaden the Gift Fund of the Loan and Gift Fund as follows:

The Foundation is authorized to go a step further in providing financial aid for ministerial students. All funds received, other than designated funds, will be allocated on the basis of 10% to the Gift Fund and 90% to the Loan Fund. The Gift Fund may be allocated as follows:

- 1. For direct gifts to mission congregations whose needs can be met in no other way.
- 2. To help defray expenses of Home Mission work.
- 3. To help defray the expenses of preparation for full-time Christian service. (1959 minutes, page 52)

At a special Executive Committee meeting on February 12, 1961, a resolution amending the charter of the Home Mission Foundation of the United Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina was adopted. This amendment provided that, in the event of the dissolution of the corporation or in the event that it did not operate for a period of ten years, the assets were to be distributed as outlined. (1961 minutes, pages 26-27) This resolution was adopted by the U.L.C.M. Executive Committee on January 3, 1962.

As of January 1, 1963, the Home Mission Foundation Revolving Fund amounted to \$434,330.20. These funds were on loan to 21 growing mission congregations. The saving of interest alone amounts to more than \$20,000 each year for these struggling young missions.

The Loan and Gift Fund project has been given full approval by the Executive Committee of the Lutheran Church Men of the Lutheran Church in America. The Fund has been of inestimable value to the Synod of North Carolina and to the United Lutheran Church in America, and promises to go on to greater service to our church in the future.

THE SCOUTING PROGRAM

Scouting is the one exclusive program assigned to the Brotherhood by the church. Boys learn from men and this is our best organized way of teaching them to lead useful Christian lives.

At the beginning of 1953 the Brotherhood scouting program, under the able direction of Synodical Director Aubrey W. Mauney, there were sixty-two Scout Troops in this Synod with an enrollment of 1171 members. Ten years later, in 1963, there were sixty-eight Troops with a membership of 1537 boys.

The second annual Lutheridge Scout Camporee held in 1953 was well attended with 105 boys and twenty-three leaders, representing Troops from twelve different Lutheran Churches in the Synod. Special emphasis was placed on the Pro Deo Et Patria Award to boys who gave special services to their local church. Growing interest in this great Brotherhood activity is shown by camporee attendance of 75 Scouts and 21 leaders in 1952 to 297 Scouts with 76 leaders in 1957.

The eleventh annual Scout Retreat at Lutheridge in 1962 was a most successful and beneficial experience in religious emphasis. The morning program began with the flag raising followed by a devotional service. The evening activities closed with a camp fire and another devotional service. The Sunday School lesson by Dr. J. L. Thornburg and the sermon by Chaplain Dermont F. Swicegood made a very real impression on the 417 Scouts and leaders present.

The Lamb Award for outstanding service by leaders and directors of Scouts was inaugurated by the National Lutheran Committee on Scouting in 1956. The first recipients of this award in the North Carolina Synod were W. Harold Little of Hickory and Director Aubrey Mauney of Kings Mountain. Other recipients of this award include Dr. J. Lewis Thornburg, Lutheridge; Roscoe R. Coggins,

Kannapolis; Rev. Claude V. Deal, Landis; Charles A. Dyer, Camp Lejeune; Henry Herman, Hickory; Fred H. Rudisill, Lincolnton; and Paul Holshire, Rocky Mount.

In his convention report late in 1962, Director Mauney said:

"Scouting attracts boys and holds them for the church to provide leadership to help these boys to grow physically, mentally and spiritually. Church sponsored units of Scouting will build Christian citizenship. A well operated Scouting program is being found in many congregations to be the finest kind of evangelistic program. It is a mission builder. A Cub Scout program in a neighborhood ties a family to the church. Many boys come into the church through a good Scouting program provided by the church."

THE LAY RETREAT

The fourth annual Lay Retreat, held in 1953, was a great success. Attendance from 42 Brotherhoods included 57 laymen and 55 visitors. The climax was reached at a Synod-wide rally in St. Andrew's Church, Hickory, with approximately 250 in attendance.

The history of the Lay Retreat illustrates the need for careful planning and enthusiastic leadership. Where this need has been met the result has been very good. Due to conflicts no Lay Retreat was held in 1957. During succeeding years the attendance steadily decreased until in 1959 there were only 31 registrations. Consequently, in 1960, it was thought best to let conference week at Lutheridge take the place of the Retreat. (1960 Minutes, p. 27). This plan did not prove effective as the attendance in 1961 was very poor and no Lay Retreat was held in 1962.

BROTHERHOOD SUNDAY

Due to the ruling of the U.L.C.A. in 1956, there was no place in the church calendar for Brotherhood Sunday. For many years this day had been a fine rallying point for the men of the church, and was very reluctantly dropped by the U.L.C.A. Brotherhood from its recommended program.

Dissatisfaction over the cancellation of this special Sunday brought about the appointment of a Synodical Committee to meet with a Brotherhood Committee to consider reviving this important date. This Committee, headed by D. Miles Aderholt, recommended that the third Sunday in October be designated as Brotherhood Sunday. This recommendation was adopted and formal announcement was

made, but the response was not encouraging due in part to the lack of a positive program and effective promotion.

THE HANDBOOK

The Brotherhood Handbook, fore-runner of the U.L.C.M. Handbook of later date, served its purpose well as a guide until the adoption of the new Handbook in 1957. This new Handbook, with new material being furnished each year, proved to be of utmost value in coordinating the program over the whole Synod up to the time of the merger.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Following action taken by the U.L.C.M. Convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1957, and approved by the U.L.C.A. Executive Board, to replace the 1943 constitution of the U.L.C.M. with one that includes the necessary changes to bring the document up-to-date, the 1958 Convention adopted the constitution brought before it by the constitutional study committee. Four of the changes which are included in the new constitution are as follows:

- 1. Change of name to United Lutheran Church Men.
- 2. Change of membership in the National Body.
- 3. Change in method of sending delegates to the National Convention.
- 4. Change in method of financing the work of the National Organization.

In 1959 the Synodical Executive Committee approved a new model constitution for District and Congregational Units.

At the convening convention in 1962 at Lenoir Rhyne College, the newly inaugurated L.C.M. accepted and adopted an entirely new constitution brought forth by the planning committee for L.C.M.

WORKSHOPS

The year 1961 was of interest because of the introduction of a complete program of training workshops for all divisions of the Synodical U.L.C.M. These area workshops were judged to be quite successful for those in attendance. Such workshops are planned as a part of the future L.C.M. program.

DISTRICTS

In previous years the Brotherhood had been free to decide how it would set up its Districts. From the original organization of the Synodical Brotherhood through the year 1961 there had gradually evolved six districts which were satisfactory in operation but which never coincided with the Districts of Synod. Being aware that the church merger would require that L.C.M. change its Districts to conform to those of the Synod, the Executive Committee took action at its second quarterly meeting as follows:

RESOLVED, that effective January 1, 1962, the districts of the North Carolina United Lutheran Church Men be changed to conform to the Synodical Conference lines, and following the above date, the districts shall be known and referred to as follows:

Southern (formerly Central)
Southwestern (formerly Southern)
Northwestern (formerly Western)
Central (formerly Northern)
Northern (formerly Piedmont)
Eastern

The year 1962 was the year of indecision as everyone awaited the meeting of the merger convention which would change U.L.C.M. to L.C.M. Advance reports promised that the present organization as it now exists would be entirely changed. L.C.M. would be new in every respect.

The National Convening Convention was held at Lenoir Rhyne College during a three-day period beginning August 30, 1962. About three hundred delegates and officials enjoyed the hospitality of the college as they made preparations for the change over to be effective on January 1, 1963.

Th final U.L.C.M. Convention of the North Carolina Synod was held at Beth Eden Church, Newton, on Wednesday, November 14, 1962. All necessary business was transacted, the convention was formally closed and the New Convention of the L.C.M. was opened under the direction of the Rev. J. Wilford Lyerly, Secretary of the North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church in America and the officially appointed convener. All previous officers were reelected and new business transacted, after which the first annual convention of the Lutheran Church Men of North Carolina was concluded.

Thus ended a decade in which there were many changes, many trials of programs and methods of operation in an effort to build a

more effective Synodical Men's Organization. As a whole the result was very good and the leadership outstanding on all levels. Revealed weaknesses in leadership should be overcome through the workshops which will train men to carry out their assigned tasks efficiently.

PRESIDENTS 1923–1963

1923-1927	Bismarck Capps	Gastonia, N. C.
1928-1929	W. K. Mauney	Kings Mountain, N. C.
1930	W. L. Kinney	Winston-Salem, N. C.
1931	E. B. Graeber	Raleigh, N. C.
1932	W. P. Hooker	High Point, N. C.
1933	Roy S. Safrit	Salisbury, N. C.
1934-1935	S. J. Marion	Hickory, N. C.
1936	T. L. Stryker	Winston-Salem, N. C.
1937	Paul E. Monroe	Gastonia, N. C.
1938	James L. Fisher	Salisbury, N. C.
1939-1940	Aubrey Mauney	Kings Mountain, N. C.
1941-1945	Zeb B. Trexler	Concord, N. C.
1946–1947	Luther Boliek	Hickory, N. C.
1948-1949	H. D. Frye	Hickory, N. C.
1950-1951	Harold Krause	Winston-Salem, N. C.
1952-1953	Fred R. Smyre	Hickory, N. C.
1954-1955	M. Allen Fritz	Goldsboro, N. C.
1956-1957	G. Dewey Arndt	Raleigh, N. C.
1958-1959	John J. Lentz	Sanford, N. C.
1960–1961	Harry M. Arndt	Claremont, N. C.
1962-1963	Paul Ritchie	Salisbury, N. C.

NOTE—"History of the Lutheran Church in North Carolina"—p. 152, paragraph 1 is in error, in that it states that the Brotherhood grew out of the Lutheran Laymen's Missionary Movement. The Brotherhood was in existence before the Lutheran Laymen's Missionary Movement came into existence. (See History of the Brotherhood of North Carolina.)

Luther League

REV. BRADY Y. FAGGART, JR.

Youth work in the synod during the decade, 1953-1963, continued to be organized within the structure of the Luther League of America, official youth auxiliary of the United Lutheran Church in America,

with the Luther League of North Carolina as the synodical auxiliary. The "State League," as it was known, functioned through delegates sent by congregational Leagues to annual conventions. These delegates, with guidance from the Luther League of America, determined policies and programs for the synodical League and offered direction to the congregational groups. In addition, delegates elected officers and an executive committee for the Luther League of N. C. It was through these elected representatives that much of the significant activity of the auxiliary was accomplished.

Records of the executive committee, especially the annual reports to conventions, indicate the life and activity of the congregational Leagues. Such records show a re-wording of the purposes of the Luther League; the former emphases of "Education, Missions, Life Service" became a "five-fold program" of Christian Vocation, Evangelism, Missions, Social Action and Recreation. The concerns and program topics of congregational Leagues were determined largely by these program emphases. These were developed by working committees of the LLA, communicated through corresponding committees on the state, district and local levels.

The number of congregational Leagues increased during the tenyear period from 130 to 180—a gain of 38 percent—while enrolled membership advanced from 2,075 to 3,675. This number was divided almost equally between the intermediate and senior groups into which many congregational Leagues were divided. During this period efforts were made to bring intermediate and senior groups into a single congregational League with a single set of officers, with the division into age groups for most programs and activities.

The annual synodical conventions continued to occupy a central place in the work of the League. In a departure from earlier tradition, conventions were held at Lenoir Rhyne College with the exception of the 1953 convention, held at St. John's Lutheran Church in Salisbury, and the 1956 convention which met at Lutheridge. The programs for these conventions included inspirational and educational addresses by leaders of the synod and the U. L. C. A.; workshops on Bible study, program and organization; and business sessions for the election of officers, adoption of budgets, and reports from officers and committees. Convention attendance grew from 235 to 419, with attendance reaching 1,000 for the traditional banquet held during the convention.

Stewardship emphasis in youth work during the period was reflected in total contributions which averaged more than \$10,000 annually; treasurer's records for 1960 show receipts of \$18,000. Included were Youth Sunday offerings for the Luther League of America, in which the N. C. League consistently led all other synodical Leagues, with gifts reaching \$2,800 during one year. \$9,214 was given to seven mission congregations during the decade. \$17,700 contributed through the annual "Penny Parade" went to Lutheridge, the Children's Home, synod missions, North Carolina Lutheran Homes, and Lenoir Rhyne College, with Lutheridge receiving \$7,784 over a period of several years.

Educational programs directed toward congregational Leagues took several forms. The LINC program, "Leagueing in N. C.," was used between 1953 and 1957, with trained teams visiting local Leagues. This was replaced by an annual President's Conference and the caravaning program of the LLA. In this latter program, North Carolina youth supplied large numbers of caravaners, almost one-third of the total in 1960. District meetings, held twice a year, attracted large numbers of Leaguers for inspirational, educational and fellowship programs; in 1959 total attendance for district meetings reached 2,000. Publications of the synodical League included "Edmilise," which was merged with the Luther League section of the NORTH CAROLINA LUTHERAN in 1956, newsletters from various presidents, and "League Lens," a printed newsletter begun in 1962. An annual "League Calendar" was produced to aid in program planning. Throughout the period, an "efficiency standard" was developed with specific suggestions to guide congregational Leagues. "Standard Leagues," completing certain points on the standard, were recognized, and annual awards were given to two Leagues for outstanding work.

Distinct contributions to the leadership of the Luther League of America came from the North Carolina Luther League during the decade. Delegations numbering from 100 to 200 attended biennial conventions of the LLA. National officers elected from the synodical Luther League included: Judy Ford, the only girl to serve as LLA president during its history; Sue Culp, secretary, member at large; Ruth Whittecar, secretary; George Keck, member at large, and Edwin Ricks, member at large.

The facts and figures recorded here cannot measure the vitality of the Luther League of North Carolina, or the contribution of its

young people to the total life and work of the church. Through its programs and activities, thousands of Lutheran youth grew toward fuller Christian maturity. The adult leadership of the Synod, both clergy and lay, comes in large part from persons who have experienced that growth through the Luther League. Its guiding purpose may be expressed in the words of one of its presidents, "We must remember we are not just an organizational structure of young people but a Christian unit of eager youth with a foundation based on Jesus Christ, our Lord."

Presidents of the North Carolina Luther League, 1953-1963			
1952-53	Jeff Norris	1958-59	Edwin Ricks
1953–54	Sue Culp	1959-60	Wendy Brokhoff
1954–55	George Keck	1960-61	Elizabeth Herion
1955–56	George Keck	1961–62	Linda Lockard
1956–57	Judy Ford	1962-63	Robert N. Peery, Jr.
1957-58	Edwin Ricks		

Children Of The Church

MRS. AUBREY MAUNEY

Three women acutely conscious of the needs of young people handled the children's activities during the period 1953-1963. They were Mrs. Jacob L. Lackey, 1952-1955; Mrs. Samuel Sox, 1955-1958; and Mrs. C. P. Fisher, Jr., 1958-1962. Their title was Synodical Children's Secretary, and their work was directed by the Parish Education committee of Synod.

In 1952, Mrs. Lackey reported that 6,725 children had been reached through the entire program of Children of the Church, Bible School and Weekday Church School, and that 104 congregations participated in festivals. Free will and festival offerings together amounted to \$4,478.99. Annual Conferences for leaders were proving very beneficial.

The following year a new system was set up, under the continuing direction of the Parish Education committee, and the Children of the Church became "Children's Work." The inclusive program consisted of emphasis on Sunday School, Weekday Church School, Vacation Church School, and the Christian Home. Festivals continued to be held each fall in the local congregations. "Stewart the Steward" (to promote stewardship) became a familiar and popular character with the boys and girls, as he dominated the pages of

"Let's Go," the monthly news sheet. Mrs. Lackey wrote an appealing story of Stewart and North Carolina projects, which was published separately. Over 9,000 children participated this year, and 10,099 in 1954-1955.

During this period, half the offering was retained for local use. The part of the children's offerings which reached the Synodical level was divided equally between projects in the Synod and the ULCA. The boys and girls gave a children's worship center to St. Mark's, Lumberton, a baptismal font and credence table to Messiah, Hickory, baptismal font and pews to Kure Memorial, Kure Beach, \$1,000 to the Lenoir Rhyne College Development Fund, and books to the Powlas sisters.

During Mrs. Sox's term of service, the number of youngsters reached through this medium increased to approximately 12,000. Annual offerings passed the \$6,000 mark. In 1957 Mrs. Sox announced that \$3,000 had been given to Atonement Church, Wilkesboro, plus the chancel light fixtures and baptismal font.

By the closing years of this decade, 17,591 North Carolina children were reported in Sunday School by Mrs. C. P. Fisher. With a portion of the offerings given through the Children's Work, unfortunate little ones overseas were being aided. Mrs. Fisher and Miss Jane Sigmon (now Mrs. Wolfgang), who was Secretary of the Parish Education committee of Synod, left no stone unturned in promoting the Children's Work whenever and wherever possible.

With the coming of the merger, this important phase of the church's program should gain added impetus.

Educational Institutions

FLAVIUS L. CONRAD, D.D.

Lenoir Rhyne College

Education with a positive Christian emphasis has always been a hallmark in North Carolina Lutheranism. Evidence of this Lutheran trait is inherent in the instructions given to Commissioners Rintleman and Layerly "to go to Germany in search of a regular pastor and a qualified school teacher." Fortunately, these two consecrated laymen returned to Rowan County in 1773 with the Rev. Adolph Nussmann as pastor and Mr. John Gottfried Arends as school teacher. Bibles, hymnbooks, catechisms and other printed materials were among the treasured gifts received from friends while on their mission.

In the Synodical Minutes of 1806 it is "Resolved: that no pastor shall confirm children . . . without a six-weeks preparation beforehand."

The primary aim of Christian Education in the Lutheran Church has been the development of an educated ministry. Pastors are commissioned by the Great Head of the Church to teach as well as preach. Consequently, the establishment of private schools, academies and parochial schools by pastors and congregations, was an expression of a strong determination on the part of the people to have their children instructed in the faith, develop in them a genteel Christian character, maintain a Christian social culture, and advance the Kingdom of God.

Throughout those early years there was a constant longing on the part of ministers and laymen for a school of higher learning. In his report to the North Carolina Synod in 1852, President Joseph A. Linn categorically stated, "We have but one subject . . . which we conceive to be of vital importance to the interests of our Church in North Carolina, namely, the establishment of a High School of Collegiate character."

As a result of President Linn's impassioned recommendation, North Carolina College was chartered at Mount Pleasant in 1859.

The Tennessee Synod was also interested in Christian Higher Education. From its beginning in 1820 the Synod set a very high standard of theological education for its ministers. The course of





The Rev. Marcus Lafayette Little, M.A.

Captain Walter Waightstill Lenoir

required training included "Horne's Introduction, the Book of Concord, Krauth's Conservative Reformation, Knapp's Christian Theology, Kurtz's Church History, Vinet's Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, Exegesis, Catechetics, Liturgics and Church Polity."

Parochial schools and Academies were established by pastors and congregations of both North Carolina and Tennessee Synods in many needy areas of their territory. Dr. Robert A. Yoder says, "A congregation without its school was hardly to be thought of—even when there is no pastor, the congregation must have its teacher." Such a school was Holly Grove Academy, Davidson County, founded by the Rev. W. P. Cline (while pastor of five congregations), with Peter Kepley, Peter Younts, Henry H. Conrad, William Fritz, Haley Myers, William Beck and others collaborating. Many ministers, physicians, laymen and women, caught the thirst for knowledge at Holly Grove Academy—Robert Lindsay Fritz, Alfred R. Beck, Charles E. Fritz and F. L. Conrad, among them.

In 1878 Conover High School was founded under the direction and leadership of Dr. Polycarp C. Henkle and the Rev. John M. Smith, with local pastors and congregations cooperating. Mr. Robert A. Yoder was elected Principal. The Tennessee Synod wished to





The Rev. Andrew Leonhardt Crouse, D.D.

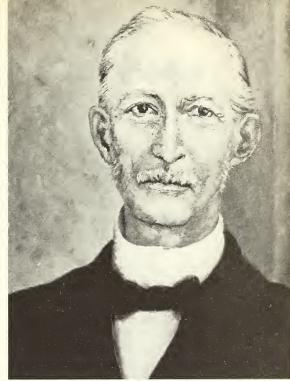
The Rev. William Pinckney Cline, D.D.

make the school a synodical enterprise. But this did not materialize, due to adamant opposition. Nevertheless, the Synod gave generous support to the school.

In 1882 the Rev. Marcus Lafayette Little, A.B., M.A., an able minister and pioneer educator of the Tennessee Synod, reactivated Dallas Academy, later known as Gaston College and Gaston Female College. He served as President until his untimely death (by train accident) February 16, 1891, near Newton. Inspired by his indomitable energy, perseverance and vision, many prominent Lutheran laymen joined with him in his educational endeavors, and generously contributed \$10,000 to the support of the school. Among the large contributors were Jonas Hoffman, Henry Setzer, David Mauney, L. L. Sugg, Ambrose Costner and John M. Rhodes.

Under the leadership of President Little and his associate teachers, namely, the Rev. L. A. Bikle, the Rev. L. L. Lohr and Mr. John M. Roberts, editor of the *Lincoln Courier*, the school prospered and its influence spread abroad. Courses of study offered were, English, German, French, Latin, Greek, Belles Lettres, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Art and Commercial Studies. Among the graduates of the Gaston County School were physicians, ministers and teachers, particularly, Lutheran women teachers of North and South Carolina.





The Rev. Robert Anderson Yoder, D.D.

The Rev. Jason Chrysostom Moser, D.D.

Although the Tennessee Synod exercised a "fostering care" relationship to Concordia College at Conover, nevertheless, many prominent ministers and laymen of the Synod—President Little among them—were not pleased. The College was owned and controlled by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees. This lingering situation gave rise to an oft-expressed desire to relocate the Conover School in Hickory. Among the anxious proponents of this conviction were the Rev. A. L. Crouse, the Rev. W. P. Cline, the Rev. Robert A. Yoder, the Rev. J. C. Moser and President Little.

When the news broke that Captain Walter Lenoir's will contained an offer of a 40-acre tract of land on the eastern border of Hickory to any Protestant denomination for a college site, with a proviso that \$10,000 be secured and invested in an initial building, the desire to move Concordia College to Hickory, and locate it on the Lenoir site flamed into intensified agitation. Many abortive meetings were held by interested persons, but again the opposition prevailed and Concordia College remained at Conover.

However, in 1890, Mr. J. G. Hall, trustee of the Lenoir property, renewed the offer to the Tennessee Synod and succeeded in soliciting the support of some local pastors. Among those were President Little and pastors J. C. Moser, Robert A. Yoder, W. P. Cline and A. L.

Crouse. President Little was on his way to Hickory to join the four pastors in a meeting with Mr. Hall to consummate the transaction for the property when the accident occurred that brought his young (42 years) life to a violent end.

President Little had strongly advocated that the proposed site become the property of the Synod, that the College Board of Directors be elected by the Synod, and that eventually the Hickory School and Gaston Female College be consolidated into one strong Lutheran Institution, second to none in the Southland.

Although President Little did not reach the historic meeting, the other four pastors met and agreed to a joint acceptance of the offer even without the approval of the Synod. Those four dreamers, with the moral and financial support of interested laymen, committed themselves to the challenge and encumbered all their earthly possessions in consummating the transaction.

The dream of those pioneer educators became a reality, and Lenoir College opened its doors for the business of Christian Higher Education in 1891, enrolling both men and women. The Rev. Robert A. Yoder, now an ordained minister with a graduate degree from Mt. Airy Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa., and with five years experience as Principal of the Conover school, was a natural and unanimous choice for its first President. Under President Yoder's administrative leadership "Old Main" became the initial building on the campus according to the terms of Captain Lenoir's will.

The Rev. Robert Lindsay Fritz, an eager and talented teacher, became President of Lenoir College (1901) at the beginning of a new era of educational advancement in the public school system of the State. Governor Charles B. Aycock (1901-1905), had said, "A democracy cannot be built on the backs of ignorant men, and the greatest need of the South today (1903) is not wealth, or labor, or markets, but education for good citizenship."

It is quite apparent that President Fritz, with his zeal for knowledge and his desire to share it, was influenced by the timely words of Governor Aycock and the State program of education, which reverberated through the entire Southland.

During the Fritz administration (1901-1919) marked advances were made in physical equipment and curriculum. Oakview Hall for women, Highland for men, and the Yoder Science Building were constructed and the endowment had reached \$50,000. Some of the

real estate, adjoining the campus which had been sold or bartered to meet salaries and/or other expenses, was reclaimed.

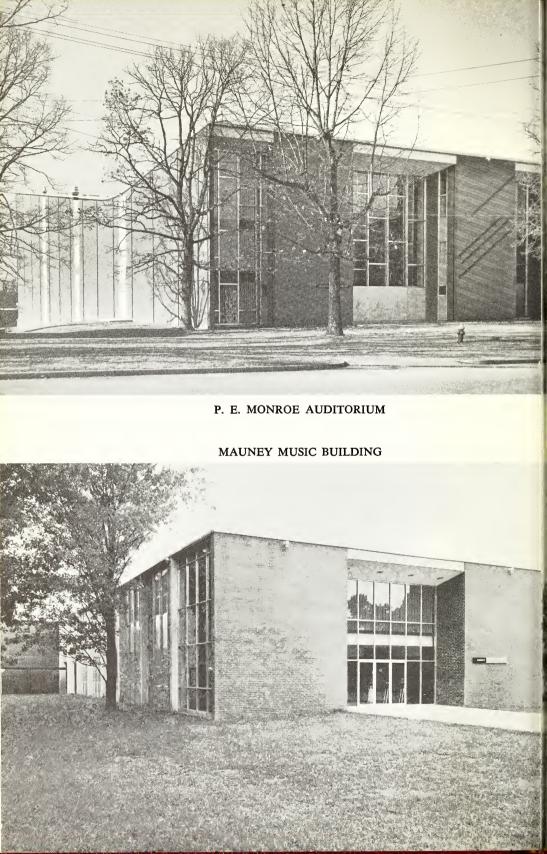
In 1915 the College was granted an "A" grade rank—one among ten in the State. In the same year the Board of Trustees authorized a \$100,000 Endowment Campaign, and designated President Fritz to pursue this effort throughout the constituency of the Synod. During a two-year period of visitation for funds Dean W. H. Little directed the affairs of the College in a most acceptable manner. For fourteen summers Dean Little traveled by horse and buggy, on foot, and by train in search of prospective students in both North and South Carolina. One summer's entire expense to the College for his work was only \$3.28. This is the sort of sacrifice that kept Lenoir College operating when other schools were closing.

Chairman J. H. C. Huitt of the Board reported to the Synod in 1917, "President Fritz and Mrs. R. A. Yoder have visited every congregation in our Synod. This was a great undertaking, involving much hard work and sacrifice on the part of both these faithful servants." The result of this effort by President Fritz and Mrs. Yoder was \$50,000.

Although the goal was not reached, it served as a stimulus to launch the \$300,000 campaign in 1919. The big gift to this campaign was a contribution of \$100,000 by Mr. Daniel Efird Rhyne, cotton mill owner and operator of Lincolnton. Mr. Rhyne also proposed a gift of an additional \$300,000, provided the Synod would raise an equal amount. Under the Presidency of the Rev. John C. Peery (1920-1925), this offer was accepted, and a campaign for \$850,000 was launched. Although the appeal was only partially successful, Mr. Rhyne's challenge set a new pace for the College, with increased endowment and the erection of the Cline Gymnasium. The name was changed to Lenoir Rhyne College in recognition of Mr. Rhyne's generous support.

During the administration of the Rev. H. Brent Schaeffer (1926-1934), the Daniel Efird Rhyne Administration Building was erected to replace "Old Main" which was destroyed by fire in 1927. Also Mauney Hall for women and the College Refectory were built.

Full accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was achieved under the presidency of the Rev. Pleasant Edgar Monroe, D.D. (1934-1949). Other noteworthy accomplishments during the Monroe leadership were the elimination of the \$180,000 indebtedness, the establishment of a pension fund for



the faculty, the purchase of nine real estate properties adjacent to the campus, the erection of the Carl Augustus Rudisill Library and a women's dormitory (Schaeffer Hall), and an increase in scholarship funds.

The Rev. Voigt R. Cromer, D.D., was elected President in 1949 and immediately faced weighty problems. The influx of World War II veterans (1946-1950) had pushed the enrollment above 750, sorely taxing the limited facilities of the College. The first step in meeting the need was the erection of Fritz Hall in 1950. The cost was provided by the Christian Higher Education Year Appeal, an effort which produced more than \$500,000 in building and endowment funds for Lenoir Rhyne.

The increasing pressure of the steadily rising enrollment and an expanding academic program in the early fifties required bolder measures. In 1955 the Board authorized the employment of an expert consultant to collaborate with the Administration in the drafting of a long-range program. The result was an ambitious master plan for increasing the campus acreage, the number of buildings, the faculty, and the endowment. The master plan was projected in three five-year phases with an estimated cost of \$9,000,000.

The first phase began in 1955 with a successful statewide appeal for \$1,500,000. This sum, supplemented with additional gifts, provided the funds for the Shuford Memorial Gymnasium, the P. E. Monroe Auditorium, Morgan Hall, the Minges Science Building, the Mauney Music Building, and the Voigt R. Cromer College Center. Total cost of building construction during this phase was \$3,580,000. The campus was enlarged by twenty acres also and the endowment increased \$851,000 in book value. The major factor in this increase was the bequest of \$220,000 by the late Mrs. Mary Lula (Patterson) Stevens establishing in 1959 "Martin Luther Stevens Professorship" in memory of her husband, Dr. Martin Luther Stevens.

The second phase of the master plan was initiated in 1963 with a "Fund for Progress" campaign for \$2,000,000 in which \$1,750,000 has been subscribed. Conrad Hall, a dormitory for women, and major improvements of athletic facilities have been completed from this fund. It will also provide an endowment increase and further additions to the physical plant.

During the decade (1953-1963) other advances included increase of faculty from 45 to 74, establishment of the offices of Business Manager, Dean of Students, and Chaplain, the growth of Synod's



VOIGT R. CROMER COLLEGE CENTER



contribution to current operation from \$43,000 in 1953 to \$100,000 in 1963, and a rise from \$2,000 in 1953 to \$20,000 in 1963 in alumni gifts for current operation.

New majors in Sociology, Nursing, General Science for Medical Technologists, Special Education for Teaching the Deaf, and Religious Education for Parish Workers were added to the curriculum. In 1958 Lenoir Rhyne was one of the first Liberal Arts Colleges in the State to be accredited by the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education.

The decade also brought recognition and achievement in various extra-curricular activities, the most publicized being the record of eight consecutive conference championships on the gridiron (1955-1962). In three of these years Lenoir Rhyne played in the finals competition of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, winning the national title in 1960. Basketball also shared the spotlight in Conference and NAIA tournaments.

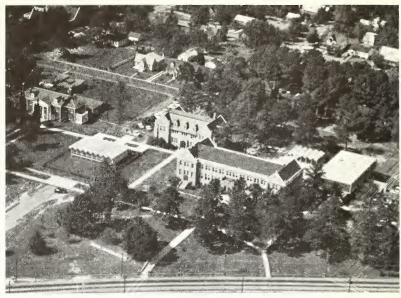
Presidents of Lenoir Rhyne College

Rev. Robert Anderson Yoder, D.D.	1891–1901
Rev. Robert Lindsay Fritz, D.D.	1901-1919
Rev. John Carnahan Peery, D.D.	1920-1925
Rev. Pleasant Edgar Monroe, D.D. (Acting)	1925-1926
Rev. Harry Brent Schaeffer, D.D.	1926-1934
Rev. Pleasant Edgar Monroe, D.D.	1934-1949
Rev. Voigt Rhodes Cromer, D.D	1949–

Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary

An inkling of what the Church requires of its Executives and Administrators is expressed in the Seminary Board's report to the Synods in 1953: "The Board, in cooperation with the President, has reorganized the duties of the President and faculty in such a way that . . . the President of the Institution will have more time for field work and promotion." Apparently, the foreseeable income for operating expenses will be less than the budget, so, the President must direct the affairs of the Seminary, and beat the bushes for additional funds to meet financial obligations—perhaps, the President's own salary.

During the Presidency of Dr. John L. Yost, Sr. (March 1, 1945-December 31, 1960), the Seminary broadened its scope and invig-



AERIAL VIEW OF SEMINARY COMPLEX

orated its taproot. The Big Year was 1959. The Board had asked the supporting Synods for a \$750,000 Expansion Fund Campaign, but excitingly and unprecedentedly, the constituency (largely laity influenced), came up with \$1,100,000 pledged, and total receipts in 1963, of \$1,111,800—more than half the amount from the North Carolina Synod.

In 1954 the faculty numbered 8 teachers, the student body 70 and the proposed budget \$96,587. However, the supporting Synods budgeted only \$50,000 for that year. In 1962 the number of teachers remained the same as in 1954, the student enrollment had reached 94 regulars with 60 in Graduate School, operating expenses had advanced to \$168,713, and tuition, fees, etc., had moved up from \$270 in 1954 to \$340 in 1962.

Through the interest and influence of Dr. J. Harold Lineberger, of Belmont, a member of the Board, the "Abel C. and Martha J. Lineberger Memorial Library," with an annex stack room, was made possible by gifts from the Lineberger Foundation. Two faculty residences were built at a cost of \$36,000, the Mathis residence acquired at a cost of \$12,000, a \$20,000 bequest received from the Black estate of Alamance, and the Graduate School initiated, offering the

M.A. and S.T.M. degrees to pastors. In 1955 the Board authorized courses leading to the M.A. degree for women.

President Yost initiated the 125th Anniversary Celebration for September 1955, which brought more than 4,000 people to the campus, and provided a challenging impetus for the 1959 Campaign.

President Yost retired December 31, 1960, and Dr. F. Eppling Reinartz accepted the Board's call to the Presidency effective January 1, 1961.

A pilot project "Pastors' Institute" was started in 1961 in cooperation with the ULCA's Board of Higher Education. A new venture in theological circles was "Southern Seminary Seminars on Theology of Life," conducted annually at Lutheridge. Also, the "Columbia School of Theology for the Christian Laity."

During the 1961 Commencement exercises five new buildings were formally opened and consecrated: The John L. Yost Administration Building, cost \$66,000; Campus Union, cost \$246,500; two eightunit Apartments for married students, cost \$150,000, located on the Lineberger property (formerly the Sylvan property, purchased by Dr. J. Harold Lineberger in 1943, at a cost of \$15,000); the President's residence, also situated on the Lineberger property, at a cost of \$67,000, funds for which were given by the Lineberger Foundation. The 51 year old dormitory was extensively renovated at a cost of \$41,000.

Through the continued interest of Dr. J. Harold Lineberger, the Lineberger Foundation and the Women's Auxiliary, \$9,200 in gifts provided new Library books, magazines and valuable manuscripts for the Seminary in 1962.

Another challenging example of forthright faith, thought and loyalty on the part of our Lutheran laity, is the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Fisher, of Concord, who, anticipating the building of a Chapel on the campus, have placed \$24,000 in trust for a pipe organ.

Other Institutions

CARROLL N. YOUNT, M.A.

Lutheran Children's Home Of The South

The Lutheran Children's Home of the South made great advances in its area of service during the decade from 1953 to 1963. Generous support of the United Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina has continued, and even increased annually during this period. Reports show that approximately 355 North Carolina children have been cared for in the home or through its placement services, and the churches and individuals of the Synod have contributed around \$367,000 through synodical apportionment and direct giving. The Home has broadened its fields of service so that the increasing needs of child care can be more effectively administered to all types of children who are entrusted to its care. This sketch can do nothing more than briefly mention some of the advances in its plans for larger service.

Child care has become greatly individualized and progressively specialized. Reduction in size of cottage groups from 25-30 to 14-16 has helped greatly to create a more homelike atmosphere, reduce tensions, and enable the staff to work more constructively with the children, all of which are extremely important in view of the fact that the Home deals increasingly with disturbed children a great majority of whom are not orphans in the literal and traditional sense, but may be termed "social orphans." They are products of families broken by strife, alcoholism, mental illness and desertion.

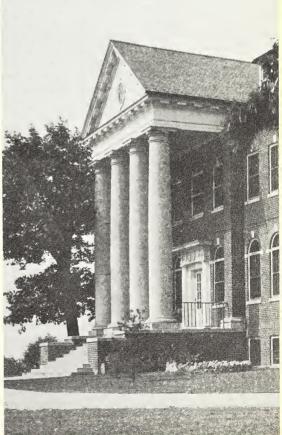
To help mend the broken spirits and troubled minds of children who need specialized care the Home uses several resources. A teacher is employed to assist children who have the most difficulty in school. College students help some of the older children with their subjects. Children with personality problems are referred to the guidance center or to a psychiatrist for examination and consultation. The Home has arranged its schedule so that a well qualified specialist in child mental health can meet with groups and individuals, when necessary, on Saturday mornings as a further step in helping children toward mentally wholesome maturity.







The Lutheran Children's Home of the South was organized in 1888 as the "South View Orphan Home" located in a "Farm House" near Salem, Virginia. The Home grew from a family of "... three of Brother Hendrick's boys ..." to a modern plant with facilities for caring for over a hundred children.



Adjustments have been made to bring about a more realistic balance between work and play so that the children may engage in constructive recreation as well as share in the daily chores in the Home and on the farm.

Possibly the most noteworthy development during the decade was in the Home's off-campus program, that is, the foster care and adoption work. About one-fifth of the children are cared for in this way, and it is likely that this percentage will increase. Many children are thus provided with Christian family environment, training and security which have been sadly lacking in their lives. Casework services to the children's own families in an effort to rehabilitate them are also an important part of this program.

Renewal of the physical plant has been given major emphasis. Within the two years 1961 and 1962 two of the four cottages were completely renovated, the dining room and kitchen were re-furnished and re-equipped, outdoor recreational facilities enlarged and additional office space provided. Over \$115,000 expenditure has gone into this improvement program, and an additional \$100,000 is scheduled for the year 1963 in remodeling the other two cottages on the campus. A good portion of the funds for this program, probably about one-third, has come from North Carolina Synod sources.

The Home's color-sound film, a major publicity medium, was produced largely through gifts from the North Carolina Luther League's "Penny Parade."

On June 30, 1961, T. C. Rohrbaugh retired after serving twenty-two years as Superintendent of the Home. He was succeeded by Bruce E. Wilds who had served three years as Assistant Superintendent.

Lowman Home For The Aged And Helpless

The Lowman Home for the Aged and Helpless, located at White Rock, S. C., is one of the jointly-owned institutions of the church, in which the North Carolina Synod has a share. This sketch can point out only a small part of the service of the Home during the decade covered—1953-1963. The facts were gathered from two sources: the reports of the Board of Trustees to the conventions of Synod and from the office of the Superintendent of the Home. We are grateful to Rev. L. E. Blackwelder, D.D., and to Rev. J. Kenneth Webb for their valuable assistance in furnishing essential information. Dr. Blackwelder was Superintendent from June 1, 1949, to September



THE STAFF HOUSE

Erected in 1958 by Mrs. Bessie Black and her daughter, Miss Sarah Black, of Columbia, S. C., at a cost of \$62,378.00 including furnishings.

16, 1961, his service extending almost to the end of the decade covered. The Rev. J. Kenneth Webb was elected by the Board of Trustees on June 1, 1961, to succeed Dr. Blackwelder, who retired that same year.

The official installation of Pastor Webb took place on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Lowman Home, September 16, 1961. On that occasion recognition and honor were accorded to Dr. Blackwelder for his devoted and sacrificial service as Superintendent for a period of twelve and a half years.

The year 1961 also marked the passing of Rev. Wynne C. Boliek, D.D., who was President of the Board of Trustees for a period of twenty-nine years. He was elected President of the Board on March 8, 1932, and died February 16, 1961. On June 1, 1961, the Rev. C. K. Derrick, D.D., was elected President of the Board to succeed the late Dr. Boliek.

The 50th anniversary gave occasion for an evaluation of the Home and its services over a period of half a century, and inspired a new look into the future and the increasing ministry that it offers in behalf of the aged and helpless. It is too early yet to see the full fruits of that new look. However in the following year (1962) some of the greater things began to appear. Efforts toward building programs were given new emphasis. Special donations were increased. Higher standards for nursing care and general welfare of the occupants were set up, to be reached when necessary buildings and equipment could be provided. At the end of 1962 the Home's equity in all

60 HISTORY OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN NORTH CAROLINA

assets was \$1,187,238.36. Operating expenditures that year totaled \$178,596.25, or \$4.65 per member per day. Encouraging progress was made in the fund for the Infirmary, amounting to \$155,039.78 at the end of 1962, and a "target date" was set by the Board for the securing of bids on October 1, 1963, with a goal of \$475,000 established as "cost of the building and equipment." (1963 Minutes, p. 135).

The decade was marked by numerous evidences of progress. Among these were the enlarged physical plant, many special donations, additional members of the staff, increasingly effective service to all the occupants. New buildings include the Cooper Memorial Cottage, donated by the children of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cooper of China Grove, N. C., as a memorial to their parents; the new Nurses' Home, a gift of Mrs. Bessie Black and her daughter Sarah; the Edwin Cronk Cottage, a gift of Miss Jessie Cronk; and a large donation from Mrs. J. E. Cansler for the furnishings of the Staff Home; and

SMALL COTTAGES

The Edwin Cronk Cottage is in the foreground. It was built in 1958 by Miss Jessie Cronk, former Missionary to India, at a cost of \$10,499.

In the background is the Cooper Memorial Cottage. It was built in 1957 by the children of the late Mr. and Mrs. John F. Cooper of China Grove, N. C. The price of construction including furnishings was \$12,600.



more recently for the largest building project, the Infirmary, numerous donations have made possible the early beginning of construction.

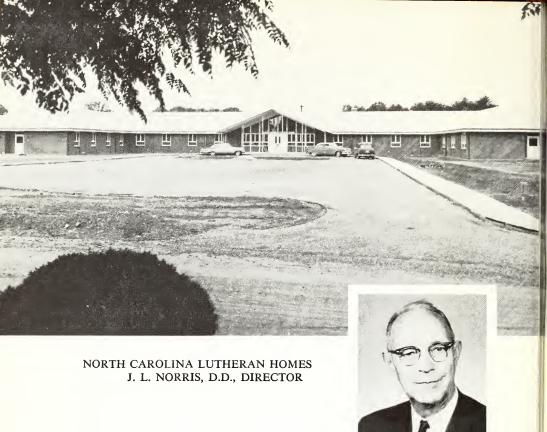
Other evidences of enlarged service during the decade are indicated by the growing demand for financial support. The general budget increased from \$94,568 in 1954 to \$163,500 in 1962. Minimum requests from participating synods increased from \$30,000 to \$75,000. The North Carolina Synod's share in these requests increased from \$11,628 to \$26,341.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on May 30, 1958, a recommendation was approved that a study of the Home and its scope of service be made by a special committee of the Board in conjunction with the Board of Social Missions of the United Lutheran Church in America and the Welfare Department of the National Lutheran Council. The result of this study was given at a Board meeting a year later, but no further action was taken. This statement, however, summarizes the conclusions from the study: "Much thought, study, and prayer are needed to find the right answer for the church to the growing problem of care for the aging."

In closing this brief sketch of the Lowman Home for the Aged and Helpless we take note of a statement given in the report of the Board of Trustees for the last year in the decade covered (1962): "The operation of Lowman Home is dependent almost entirely upon the benevolent spirit of warm-hearted and generous friends. To all who have showered upon this specialized ministry of the Church gifts both great and small, we say a most grateful 'thank you'."

North Carolina Lutheran Homes

In the year 1956 the Committee on Social Missions made a survey of the congregations of Synod to ascertain the approximate number of aging people who at that time were or probably in the near future would be in need of institutional care provided by the church. This survey showed that two hundred and forty-seven persons could be so classified. On the basis of the facts revealed in the survey the Committee on Social Missions urged the Synod at the 1957 convention in Greensboro to give serious consideration to this pressing matter. As a result the Synod at that convention adopted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Social Missions "to continue this study with a view toward developing plans to set up and operate under synodical auspices, on a self-sustaining basis, homes for older people



in various communities on the territory of Synod and to report such plans to the Synod."

The outgrowth of this preliminary effort was the creation of a synodical "Board of Trustees for an Institutional Ministry to the aging and helpless" in 1959. This action was taken on the basis of a report of a special committee that had made further surveys during the previous year and had brought recommendations to the 1959 convention. After operating one year as the above-named board, the name was changed by action of Synod to the Board of Trustees of North Carolina Lutheran Homes. The following officers were elected on June 3, 1960: Rev. A. W. Lippard, D.D., president; Rev. John A. Pless, vice president; Attorney B. S. Brown, Jr., secretary; Dr. John C. Herion, treasurer. At the same meeting the board nominated Rev. J. L. Norris, D.D., for the office of Executive Director, and on June 10 the Executive Committee of Synod called him to fill this office. He assumed his duties on August 1, 1960. On September

4 a service of induction was held in St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, Hickory, conducted by Rev. F. L. Conrad, D.D., President of Synod; Rev. A. W. Lippard, D.D.; Rev. John A. Pless, and Rev. J. Wilford Lyerly, Secretary of Synod. Along with his duties as Executive Director Dr. Norris assumed the position of Acting Superintendent of the proposed first unit.

Several communities in the state made offers of building sites and cash donations in their bid for the first unit of Lutheran Homes. Two of these were in the vicinity of Hickory. One was by Prof. W. H. Little and the other by Mr. A. D. Eckard. After due consideration of all offers the Board of Trustees accepted the Eckard property northeast of Hickory near St. Stephen's Church.* "Mr. Eckard signified his intention to make a substantial cash contribution if his property is accepted and used as a building site for a home for the aged and helpless." This was among the largest undesignated gifts consisting of building site and money to the amount of \$30,000. Another large gift undesignated was \$29,479.95 by Mr. and Mrs. D. Clarence Bost toward the initial building program.**

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held on July 23, 1961, with an address by Dr. Voigt R. Cromer, President of Lenoir Rhyne College, with Dr. F. L. Conrad officiating for the Synod.

The formal opening took place on October 7, 1962, at which Rev. George R. Whittecar, D.D., gave the address. Dr. F. L. Conrad, President of Synod, conducted the rites of consecration.

The total cost of construction and furnishings of the Hickory unit was \$334,874.05. In addition a staff residence valued at \$15,000 was donated by Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Frye, and \$944.85 was spent for furnishings in the residence. The total initial valuation of the home was placed at \$350,818.90. These figures do not include items of furnishings and equipment that came directly from interested individuals.

The Hickory unit began its ministry to the aged and infirm with an indebtedness of only \$130,000. This indebtedness is to be retired at the rate of \$20,000 a year or as rapidly as circumstances permit. During its first year of operation (1962) a total of \$66,591.90 was received for all purposes.

As a supplement for operating expenses the Synod placed in its budget for each year 1962 and 1963 the amount of \$29,256. At the

^{* 1960} Minutes, p. 223.

^{** 1962} Minutes, p. 209.

end of 1962 the cost of care per person was \$160 a month for ambulant residents and \$175 a month for invalid residents. The maximum capacity at that time was fifty-six. Many urgent applications from Lutherans and others throughout the state are on the waiting list. This indicates plainly that an expansion of this type of ministry deserves most serious consideration. Recognizing this fact, the Board of Trustees is giving continued attention to the possibility of establishing other units in the state as locations and funds are made available.

The Home in Hickory is operating under the license of the State Board of Health which designates it as a combination Nursing and Boarding Home for the Aged and Infirm. At the time when this brief sketch closes it employs a staff of twenty-eight "dedicated and competent registered and licensed nurses, nurses' aids and attendants."

Thus we see the beginnings of fruition growing out of a recommendation adopted by Synod at its 1960 convention in Holy Trinity, Hickory, providing for "a multiple-unit plan whereby units may be built and operated in a number of localities, selected so as to best serve the constituency of Synod." The whole story of this kind of service is yet to be told.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Matthew 25:40

Lutheridge

At the beginning of the decade which this sketch covers (1953-1963) Lutheridge was a child only seven years old in the family of church institutions supported by the United Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina. Yet in those seven years remarkable progress was made, which is clearly shown in the annual reports given at synodical conventions.

As far back as 1918, when the first Sunday School Institute was held in St. James Lutheran Church, Concord, N. C., the Lutherans in North Carolina envisioned a summer meeting place. And as a step toward the realization of such a vision one-week summer sessions were held at Mt. Pleasant Collegiate Institute, Lenoir (now Lenoir Rhyne) College, Newberry College, Summerland College, culminating in a joint Summer School for Church Workers which was held for several years at Lake Kanuga and Blue Ridge in the mountains of Western North Carolina.



LEADERSHIP HALL

CHAPEL



EFIRD HALL



Then in 1946 Lutheridge was begun as an institution jointly owned by the North Carolina, the South Carolina, and the Georgia-Alabama Synods. The first step in this joint movement was the purchase of a tract of undeveloped mountain land at Arden, N. C., consisting of 172 acres, at a cost of \$35,214.09. After about three years of preliminary planning the Board of Directors composed of elected representatives of the three owning synods called the Rev. J. Lewis Thornburg, D.D., as the first Executive Director. He assumed the duties of that office on March 15, 1949. Under his leadership plans were developed rapidly for the erection of buildings and the launching of a complete program of leadership training and summer conferences. In 1951 Lutheridge offered its first organized summer program, which was a seven-weeks camping session for juniors, intermediates, and seniors. Thus in five years from the purchase of the site Lutheridge began its service for the Lutheran Church in the South. Two years later (1953) great things were being done, and an institution had grown physically and educationally far beyond the expectations of those who pioneered the program. It can correctly be said that the first seven years was the period of foundation work. The keywords heard everywhere were "special donations" and "construction." The Mississippi Synod was added as a cooperating synod in 1952. Now four synods were working together, and donations large and small from every source made possible the erection of buildings in rapid succession, as the partial list below clearly shows.

The Efird Memorial Building, donated by Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Efird. The Chapel, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whisnant.

The Dining Hall-Kitchen, donated by the Lineberger Foundation.

The Dormitory "Luther Lodge," by offerings from Sunday Schools and individuals.

The Recreation Building, by the Luther Leagues of the owning synods.

A Cottage for the caretaker, gifts of lumber and materials from Mr. P. M. Barger and Mr. John Beam.

The Lake and Lakeside Pavilion, by Mrs. Thad L. Harrison.

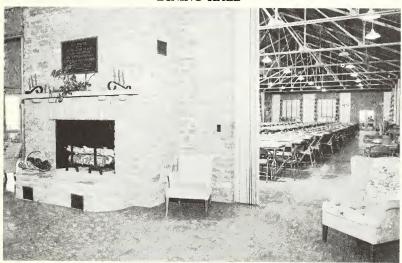
Four Cottages, donated by Mrs. J. E. Cansler, Mr. D. Miles Aderholdt, LL.D., Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Mauney, and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Ketner.

Also prior to 1953 a building fund campaign was launched and almost completed for the sum of \$160,000, of which the share of the North Carolina Synod was \$86,000.



RECREATIONAL CENTER

DINING HALL



KOHN-JOY INN



Though Lutheridge was permanently established and was rendering a remarkable service to the church before 1953, yet it continued to grow in size and service through the succeeding decade. Other necessary buildings were erected and more adequate facilities provided for an all-summer program of camping, leadership education, conferences, and recreation. Also accommodations have been provided for weekend guests who wish to come to Lutheridge for rest and worship.

Increase in enrollment from year to year has kept pace with the increase in physical facilities. In 1953 the total enrollment of all groups was 1,434. The grand total of students, leaders, and weekend guests in 1962 was 6,942. Financial receipts have shown a corresponding increase, from \$32,008.97 in 1953 to \$136,649.16 in 1962.

The North Carolina Synod provides funds for operational expenses of Lutheridge through its annual budget, the amount increasing from year to year. In 1953 the appropriation was \$8,150.83. In 1962 it was \$14,640.10.

The merger which culminated in the Lutheran Church in America, effective January 1, 1963, made no change in the ownership and operation of Lutheridge, though a change in synodical lines reduced the number of synods from four to three, namely, the North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, the South Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church in America, and the Southeastern Synod of the Lutheran Church in America.

Lutheridge now occupies a central place on the territory and in the life of the three supporting synods, and is recognized among the best of similar institutions throughout the church.

Sipe's Orchard Home

In 1945 an institution for underprivileged boys was established near Conover, N. C., through a large donation of land and other property by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon O. Sipe. In honor of the donors it was named Sipe's Orchard Home. Its church relationship is with the American Lutheran Church, more particularly with the Eastern District, and is one of the service projects of the Brotherhood of that body.

Though the North Carolina Synod has no part in the ownership and operation of the Home, it was invited at the beginning of the project to elect two members, one minister and one layman, to serve on the Board of Directors, without any financial obligation from the Synod. This relationship has been maintained through the years.

In 1953 the Directors reported to Synod that 28 boys were under the care of the Home, and the total assets for the previous year were \$215,137.03. These figures include the original gift of land and other properties. At the end of the succeeding decade the report for the year 1962 showed that the Home was caring for 42 boys, which was its full capacity, and the total assets were \$290,679.61.

These words from the Synod's Directors in 1963 indicate the character of the Home: "This institution with its homelike atmosphere continues to do a remarkable work in adjusting boys to the community, school and church activities."

Mr. John G. Odum has served as Superintendent of the Home since August 7, 1951.



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